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The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,843—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..........As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, called at Portsaid in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th June, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Co.'s Steamer **AGIA SOPIA,** J. W. Beggs, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 300 H. P. nominal, will be despatched as above about 10th June.

She has very comfortable accommodation for about twenty Saloon Passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. FARE Rs. 400. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd..about	18th June.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin.. „	5th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand. „	21st July
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin. „	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril.. „	21st Aug
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw.. „	6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	30th June.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
„ „	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN READ,
2,989 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail on the 10th instant for LIVERPOOL, calling at MALTA and NAPLES.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Both First and Second Class Passengers are carried.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.
Capt. J.C. Shaw, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

WILL sail POSITIVELY at 9 A. M. on the 8th instant for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, calling at MALTA.

Carries SURGEON and STEWARDESS

Apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	12th June
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	19th do.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
RAVENNA	3500	600	A. Coleman	18th June

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	18th June

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.— CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SEEDS and GARDENING IMPLEMENTS. PALEKAR & Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and Up-country for their kind patronage during the past seven years, beg respectfully to announce that they have JUST RECEIVED their first supply of LAWN GRASS, FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, PHOSPHATIC MANURE, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO. They have also just unpacked a splendid set of Horticultural Implements of very superior manufacture, consisting of Trowels, Billhooks, Grass-cutting Scissors, Hoes, Flower Cutters, Flower-holders, many varieties of Garden Scissors of most approved and recent patterns, Forks of different sizes, Spades, Shovels, Rakes, &c., &c. Illustrated Price Lists can be had post free on application,

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

May 17, 1880.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.

Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL" ARE UNDER NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. PENSION BRANCH open to all Races.
19. No Restriction on Travel.

Plans Simple, Tedious Details in Effecting Assurances Abolished.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, Reports, and full particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE,
A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8. *Postage As. 4 Extra.*

Comprising :

- SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
- CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April, 1879.
- THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
- THE OPIUM ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
- THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.
- THE SALT ACT, 1877.
- THE STAMP ACT, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.
- THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.
- THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.
- THE ABKARI ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.
- PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS ACT 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.
- THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT, 1873
- THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1879.

May be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON..........LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR..........STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL..........ACTING MANAGER.

DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF
HERVE'S CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA,
CHILPERIC
which will be repeated for the second time
THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1880.

Miss CLARA STANLEY
will appear as
FREDEGONDA.

NEW DRESSES!
SPLENDID SCENERY !!
CHARMING MUSIC !!!

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
AT 8-55 P.M.

OVERTURE..........Orchestra.

AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.
DAVE CARSON'S WOODEN-HEADED FAMILY,
Introduced by Mr. J. DEVONO.

SONG.......... Will o' the Wisp.
MR. H. OAKLEY.

TRIPLE SONG AND DANCE
BY
THE SISTERS K. & L. HEDDERWICK & MISS LIZZIE WILSON.

EXCELSIOR CLOG DANCE,
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
HERVE'S CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA
IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED
CHILPERIC.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Chilperic	King of the Gauls, who, going after a little Game, misses a Fox and catches a Dear	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Fredegonda	The *Petite Chérie* in question—an ambitious Rustic, who fain would marry both Landry and Chilperic—in fact would "buckle two"	Miss Clara Stanley.
Siegbert	Chilperic's henpecked Brother	Mr. Howard Oakley.
Brunehaut	The Hen that pecked him	Miss Bertha Hoctor.
Galswinda	A Spanish Princess contracted to Chilperic, and therefore Fredegonda's Rival	Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Don Nervoso	Her Escort—a needy Noble, who talks in broken Spanish and deals in Spanish Bonds	Mr. J. Drew.
Senna	Court Physician, and Keeper of the Royal Digestion	Mr. T. Moore.
Fatout	Chamberlain to Chilperic, and Grand Referee in Etiquette, subsequently enamoured of Fredegonda	Mr. J. Arthur.
Landry	A young Peasant, Fredegonda's Lover	Mr. J. Devono.
Divitiacus	The Arch-Druid, a Sporting Prophet	Mr. J. Drew.
Alfred	The Pet Page	Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Alphonse	Two more Pet Pages	K. Hedderwick.
Lionel	Two more Pet Pages	L. Hedderwick.

Huntsmen, Peasants, &c., &c.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MISS B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	„ 12
Orchestra Stall	„ 3
Stall	„ 2
Pit	„ 1
Back Seat	As. 8

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

NOTICE.

The Proprietor of the Theatre has promised that the building shall be thoroughly attended to, and the auditorium made properly weather-proof; a repetition of Saturday evening's *contretemps* is, therefore, impossible.

NOTICE.—FRANK WADSWORTH DOOLITTLE, Esquire, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of FRANK WADSWORTH DOOLITTLE, late of Bombay, a Doctor of Medicine, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 18th day of April, 1880, and PROBATE of whose Will was GRANTED on the 3rd day of June, 1880, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EMILIUS MORANCY WALTON, of Bombay, Esquire, a Surgeon Dentist, the sole Executor therein nominated and appointed, are required, on or before MONDAY, the 9th day of August, 1880, to SEND to the said Executor at his office, corner of Hummum Street and Dean Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Executor will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the PERSON or PERSONS entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Executor, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to PAY the DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 7th day of June 1880.

H. W. PAYNE,
Attorney for the Executor, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.— By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Third Sessions of 1880 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-eight day of June inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 1st day of June 1880.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6, or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.

Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.

OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.
DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED COATS.—The Coats have a stout Lining of Rubber between two Cotton fabrics, so that the Sun or Heat has no effect upon them, and they never stick. Will withstand the heaviest rains	25 0 each.
DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF CAPES, made from the same material as the Coats	30 0 „
LEGGINS, made from same material as above	6 8 per pair.
CAPS	3 8 each.

This is by far the best make of Waterproof for Coats and Capes ever produced for India, and we strongly recommend it to the Public as the most suitable, and durable, for Indian wear.

	Rs. a.
STOUT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, will withstand the heaviest rains	20 0 each, nett.
LEGGINS to match	5 8 per pair.
CAPS	3 8 each.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, very suitable for walking	12 0 nett.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER COATS	10 0 „
LEGGINS to match	4 8
CAPS	3 8
WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING, 40 inches wide	4 0 per yard.
THICK DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF SHEETING, very strong, and warranted not to stick, 60 inches wide	6 8 per yard.
WATERPROOF SHEETS, made from the above, with Brass Eyelets, 7½ feet long by 5 feet wide	25 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

J. & P. COAT'S SEWING COTTON

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL, For superior strength and excellent quality.

BEST SOFT 6 CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.

In SKEINS or on REELS.

Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash	Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash	30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF A COTTON FACTORY, SITUATE AT SURAT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 181 of 1879.

MORARJEE POONJA..........Plaintiff.
vs.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY..........Defendant.
and SUIT No. 542 of 1879.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY..........Plaintiff.
MORARJEE POONJA vs. DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA..........Defendants.

Pursuant to a Consent Decree made in the aforesaid suits, on the 16th day of January 1880, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th day of June 1880, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following immoveable property with the machinery :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at Surat, outside the Lal-gate, close to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Surat Station, in Navalgaum Talooka, Chorasi Zilla, Surat, and containing by admeasurement about 12,003 square yards, together with the building erected thereon and the machinery fitted up thereon, and bounded on the north by the land of Moosa Khan Mulla Ebrahim, on the south by a water passage or ditch, and the Lal-Gate Road leading to Surat station, on the east by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Government and on the west by a passage belonging to the said Moosa Khan Mulla Ebrahim, the property is liable to yearly ground rent of Rs. 220, besides house assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Mr. Janardhan Gopall, No. 10, Humum Street, Fort, attorney for Morarjee Poonja. Plaintiff in suit No. 181 of 1879, or at the office of the underigned.

Dated 1st May 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas and Narotumdas Madhowdas the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Administrators of the estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, deceased, the mortgagors, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 28,170 square yards be the same little more or less, together with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, with their appurtenances and the mango and other trees growing thereon, and known as "Mount Garden or Date Grove, and situate on the east side of the Mount Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 71 and 72 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 96, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by Government ground, on the west by the Mount Road, on the north by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Narellwalla, and on the south by the property of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy Moonga and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of J. E. Dudley and are now occupied by Rustomjee Ashburner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder. A quantity of grain sweepings, waste paper, tarpaulins, &c., &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANDORA.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, at 4 p m., by order of mortgagee, Shantaram Narayen, Esqr., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Phillip Walad Nicklao Depnay.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situated at Bandora, in the sub district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 64 feet in length, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the plinth belonging to Allesbomat and a gully between the two houses, the moiety of which, belongs to the above premises, on the west by the house of Khoja Alli Heerjee, and a wall between the two houses, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, on the north by the house of Anton Kosao and a gully, the moiety of which belongs to the above premises, and on the south by a public passage.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Silotar, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 18, with a dhig of 8½ farras and 1½ paily containing 13 beds, ground rent 4-7-4, together with a vacant ground surrounding the same with all the trees standing thereon, which produces two thousand gross and bounded as follows :—

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Soosarday, situated at Walnai, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 20, with the dhig of 1½ farras, and containing 18 beds, ground rent 2-6-8, which is bounded as follows :—On the east by a grazing ground, on the west by the salt batty ground belonging to the said mortgagor, and on the south by a water course and the ground of Carlo Damel.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of batty field, named Pratkhar, situated at Walni, near Malad, in the sub-district of Tanna, containing 5 beds, together with all the trees standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, with dhig of 13 farras and 6 pailies, area 3 beghas, rent 13-6 pies, and bounded :—On or towards the east by the above mentioned batty field, named Soosarday, on the west by the Government salt batty ground, on the north by the Government ground and a grazing ground belonging to Parsee Nusserwanjee Inamdar, and the south by a passage.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Blackwood and Teakwood Madras Pattern French Polished richly carved Household Furniture, best Electroplatedware, Porcelainware, at Byculla Terraces, opposite to Ludha Ebrahim.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p. m., at his residence above mentioned, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., the property of D. Shapira, Esq.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One Rosewood Portable Harmonium.
One Mahogany Cottage Piano by Kirkman.
A consignment of Indian fresh teas of different sorts.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL.—Coolest position, First Class Table, Day and Monthly Boarders. Five rooms First Floor for Families, Reasonable terms. Adjoining Gaiety Theatre and Station.

TO LET, TWO FURNISHED AIRY ROOMS, suitable for Bachelors, in Forbes Street. Apply GREAVES, COTTON & Company.

TO LET, a handsomely furnished BOARDING HOUSE, well situated in the Fort, on moderate terms. Address ALPHA, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

COOKING STOVES, with Pots, Pans, and Piping complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Rs. 400, a D. B. C. F. FX. PRESS RIFLE, REILLY, Oxford Street. Apply to MESS SERGEANT, 11th Regiment, Colaba.

SALE, without reserve, of Valuable Household Furniture, &c., being the surplus Stock-in Trade of Messrs. Deschamps & Co., at Hummum Street, Fort, to-day, at 1 P.M.

WHISKY, IRISH and SCOTCH CROWN BRAND. Credit Rs. 18-8 Cash Rs. 18-0 per doz. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

JAMES SWORD & SON'S Finest Old HIGHLAND WHISKY, Rs. 22 per doz. PELLY & Co., opposite Custom House.

A FRESH supply of DREHER'S VIENNA BEER (KLEIN SCHWECHAT BREWERY) in full sized bottles, just arrived per Castore. Apply to GODOWN-KEEPER BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co., Bombay Green.

BREECH-LOADER FOR SALE—Double barrel, central fire, 12 bore, treble grip, with rebounding locks, Braziers, maker, Patstone, nearly new. cost £35, in case, with all appliances for reloading, &c., Rupees 250. Apply "GUN," office of this paper.

FOR SALE, a high caste ARAB HORSE, used to carry a Lady, very quiet and good tempered. Rising 4. Rs. 500. Apply to X. Y., care of this office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S Biscuits, Cakes, Ices, Oilman-stores, and Confectionery, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.
Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 10.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislature. Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

TARPAULINS OILED, TARRED, OR PAINTED.

ORDERS for the above from Railways and other Public Companies will be executed of the best materials, Sewing and Composition, and guaranteed not to crack or stick together, under European superintendence, at the cheapest rate. For terms apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY DEFENCES WORKSHOPS.

UNDER orders from Government TENDERS are INVITED for the LEASE of these shops.

Particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon, during office hours.

A deposit of Rupees 500 must be made with each Tender which should be delivered at the abovementioned office not later than 1 p. m. on TUESDAY, 15th June.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon	Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons	„ 24
Ditto 3 „	„ 32
Ditto 4 „	„ 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DISTRIBUTION of PORT TRUST BONDS, at the rate of RUPEES FOUR HUNDRED per share, will be made on and after THURSDAY, the 17th day of June current, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. at the Registered Office of the Company, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day.

Shareholders are requested to lodge their SHARE CERTIFICATES for examination and endorsement at least ONE WEEK before distribution of the Bonds.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will continue CLOSED until THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

K. R. CAMA,
J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidators.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 3rd June 1880.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.

Branch of the Société Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass.
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines,
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings,
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton. Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

PASSENGERS INSURED AGAINST DEATH OR ACCIDENTS BY SEA.

LA FONCIERE
COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES CONTRE LES RISQUES DE TRANSPORTS DE TOUTE NATURE.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES REUNIE.

UNDER instructions from our Head Office, we are prepared to GRANT to PASSENGERS, POLICIES of INSURANCE covering RISK of DEATH or ACCIDENTS during VOYAGES by STEAMERS to England, European Ports or Indian Ports at very moderate rates.

By P. & O. steamers to Southampton or Brindisi and Venice, inclusive of the risk of transit by Rail across Egypt, 6s. per £100.

Other voyages in proportion.

Applications for rates and other particulars to be made to

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1880.

NEW ORIENTAL JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 1866.
REGISTERED 29TH MAY 1880.
Capital Rupees 6,65,000 divided into 6,650 shares of Rs. 100 each.
With power to increase.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
G. J. Scott, Esq. | James Young, Esq.
Charles Halford, Esq.

ACTING AGENTS & SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Bird & Co.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Dignam & Robinson.

BANKERS.
The Agra Bank, Limited.

OF the Rs. 6,65,000 Capital, Rs. 3,65,000 have already been placed, and the remaining Rs. 3,00,000 are now offered to the public. A copy of the proposed Articles of Association of this Company can be seen and Prospectuses and Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of

Messrs. BIRD and Co., 39, Strand, and
Messrs. DIGNAM and ROBINSON, Solicitors,
9, Old Post Office Street.

Calcutta, 31st May 1880.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

THE Public are hereby advised that the following ALTERATIONS in the TRAIN SERVICE will come into force on and from the 10th instant.

Two Mixed Trains will run daily between Dhond and Manmad and *vice versa* in connection with the trains running on the G. I. P. Railway as under :—

DOWN.			UP.		
Stations.			Stations.		
Dhond..........dep.	A.M. 4 40	A.M. 10 35	Manmad..........dep.	A.M. 3 30	A.M. 9 30
Nagar..........arr.	8 5	P.M. 2 10	Nagar..........arr.	10 40	P.M. 5 15
Do. ....dep.	8 20	2 40	Do. ....dep.	11 10	5 45
Manmad..........arr.	P.M. 4 10	9 25	Dhond..........arr.	P.M. 2 30	9 30

Time will be allowed for Refreshments at Nagar, and there are Refreshment Rooms both at Dhond and Manmad Stations.

Passengers to Poona and Stations to the eastwards and *vice versa* travelling by the D. and M. S. Railway will escape the tedious journey *via* Callian and when booking from the north to Stations eastwards of Dhond and *vice versa* will also effect a saving of the charges over 115 miles of Railway.

All Stations will book goods and Coaching Traffic except Horses and Carriages through with the G. I. P. and connected Railways. Horses and Carriages will only be booked to and from Nagar, Vambori and Pimpri.

Bhima Station between Dhond and Pimpri will be closed for Traffic on and from the 10th June current.

For further information vide Sheet Time Tables which are exhibited at all Stations, or apply to the undersigned.

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ahmednagar, 1st June 1880

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

THERE are no changes of any importance to notice in the home markets on Saturday in addition to those to which we have already referred. This morning the Liverpool Cotton market again opened firm with sales probably 10,000 bales.

The following are the weekly American figures, from which it will be seen that the exports continue very heavy for so late in the season :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	22,000	12,000	12,100
,, Exports to U. K.	68,000	14,000	25,000
,, ,, Continent	17,000	1,000	5,200
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,748,600	4,394,500	4,172,500
,, Exports to U. K.	2,313,000	1,946,000	1,910,400
,, ,, Continent	1,203,800	1,370,000	1,289,700
,, Stock in the Ports	390,000	247,000	251,000

The Bank of Bombay's Return of Saturday's date shows the following changes compared with that of last week, viz. :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	4,90,270
Do. Branches	Dec. ,,	3,17,238
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	7,25,541
Cash Credits on Security of Gt. Paper	Inc. ,,	1,06,706
Loans on Security ,, ,,	Inc. ,,	10,60,862
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	3,21,351
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	25,733
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	20,44,557

From the above it will be seen that the Cash Balance of the Bank is almost identically the same as it was the week before last, as there was an increase of 20½ lakhs in last week's Return and a corresponding decrease this week. As the Monsoon has now fairly commenced, and business for some months is likely to be reduced within much narrower limits, there is little probability of dearer money.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm and has continued so throughout the day, rates closing at an advance of fully 1-32d. per rupee on Saturday's quotations. The firmness appears to be mainly in response to Calcutta, and it is qualified in both places as business generally is very quiet.

Bar Silver is quoted by private telegrams at 52½d. per oz. Closing rates of exchange are :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 1-16d.	per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 8 9-32 to 5-16d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 8 5-16 to 11-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	2·14½ to 2·14½	

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at Rs. 100 3-16 and 60 days' sight bills Rs. 99⅞.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are firm here with buyers at Rs. 94⅝ for Fours and Rs. 101 ⅞ for Fours-and-a-half, but in Calcutta rates are ⅛ per cent. lower, say, Rs. 94⅝ and Rs. 101⅝.

SHARES.—Press and Spinning Companies' shares continue in good demand at a further general slight advance.

COTTON.—The heavy rains on Saturday and yesterday nights have been sufficient to drive all the stocks of Cotton off the Green into godowns, and the season may now be considered to be fairly over. Shipments during the present month, however, are likely to be heavy, especially if the present firmness continues in the home markets. The arrivals yesterday from up-country were 5,641 bales, making 11,119 bales for two days. Dealers to-day have been asking an advance of Re. 1 per candy, but little has been done, as there have not been buyers above Saturday's rates. We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 234	per candy F. P.
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 205	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,, 198	,,
Good Dhollerah	,, 203	,,
G. F. ,,	,, 186	,,

LINSEED continues in fair request at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

RAPESEED keeps firm at our Saturday's quotation of Rs. 6-2 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been steady at 30s. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, 40s. per ton for London, 42s. 6d. per ton for Havre, 40s. for Marseilles and Genoa, and 50s. per ton (freight paid here at par) for Trieste and Venice, and Cape Freights are steady at 41s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. per ton.

IMPORTS.—There is no change to report in either our Yarn or Piece Goods market, which continue very quiet at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		s.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 p. ct	735
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	126
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do	103
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	300

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	1,055
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	34
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	......	365
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	207½

* P. T. Bonds.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,140
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	360
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	475
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	500	all	50	445
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	127½
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	32
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	560
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	100	990
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,400
French Press Co.	500	500	all	50	445
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	50	500
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	30	225
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,000	75	200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,500	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	250
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	650

P. T. Bonds.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	40	200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	70
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	500
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p s	1,730
Bhownuggur Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	935
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	2,500	500	500	30	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	685
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	296
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	500	..	482½
Golam Baba Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	980
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800	..	615
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	575
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khetsoo Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	735
Madras	300	1,000	1,250	75	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,335
Morockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,110
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	30	865
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	955
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	590
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	97
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	935
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	885
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	59½	645

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Bo. (New £15 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th June as compared with the statement issued on the 29th May :—

LIABILITIES	May 29. Rs.	June 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	26,40,426	31,30,696
Do do. at Branches	15,05,017	11,87,779
Other Deposits	2,03,00,029	1,95,74,488
Post Bills	9,249	8,897
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,67,923	4,08,600
	3,71,22,644	3,65,10,460
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	34,20,019	35,26,725
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,00,809	11,69,670
Loans, on Security of do.	62,74,335	73,35,197
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,599	2,804
Bills Discounted	1,20,53,085	1,22,74,436
Stamps	28,69	2,989
Dead Stock Rs. 5,44,339 Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,39,339	3,39,339
Cash Balance with Correspondents	2,45,815	2,20,082
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,82,774	1,15,38,217
	3,71,22,644	3,65,10,460

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st June as compared with that for 25th May 1880 :—

LIABILITIES.	25th May. Rs.	A.	P.	1st June. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,940	0	0	22,89,940	0	0
Treasury Balance	1,29,72,880	2	9	1,87,75,179	12	9
Other Deposits	2,58,03,199	6	4	2,63,76,375	7	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,66,122	6	4	5,85,748	11	7
Sundries	1,543,908	13	7	15,39,521	8	10
Rs.	7,00,76,050	13	0	6,95,66,765	8	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	63,09,524	0	0	69,93,704	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	63,57,072	6	2	61,75,913	6	10
Credits on ditto	1,01,98,437	9	4	82,00,806	9	1
Bills Discounted	1,83,59,914	1	4	1,84,30,744	0	1
Balances with other Banks	4,49,220	1	10	4,20,672	2	5
Bullion	89,779	12	8	47,601	8	5
Dead Stock	10,26,927	2	7	10,25,942	7	0
Stamps	9,743	2	0	9,557	14	0
Sundries	2,61,232	13	1	2,68,497	15	6
Cash at Head Office	1,30,70,810	15	2	1,33,68,969	15	11
Do. at Branches	1,39,48,388	12	10	1,46,24,355	1	8
Rs.	7,00,76,050	13	6	6,95,66,765	8	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CHARLES CROOM, 1,661 tons, Captain D. W. Corkindale, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE STEAMER ALGITHA, 1,218 tons, Captain W. Barwise, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE BRIG SULTAN BASHAW, 178 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Beypore, was bound for the Persian Gulf, but put in this harbour for bad weather.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER CHILKA, 1,494 tons, Captain D. Campbell, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Tuticorin (22nd May), brought a general cargo, and one second class and two deck passengers.

THE SHIP BERENGARIA, 1,370 tons, Captain Littlejohn, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Dundee (26th Feb.), brought a cargo of 1,901 tons coals The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF ABERDEEN, 1,865 tons, Captain J. Drummond, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Newcastle (18th March), brought a cargo of 2,811½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE HALL LINE STEAMER TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Mr L. F. MacLean, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. John Chadwick, Mr. John H. Haswell and Mr. Morris.

THE A. H. LLOYDS CO.'S STEAMER CASTORE, 1,342 tons, Captain G. Mahorich, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Trieste (10th May), brought the following passengers :—Mr. E. Betterman, seven ladies and 23 deck, and a general cargo.

THE P. & O. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER GEELONG, 1 139 tons, Captain A. C. Loggin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chinese ports with one deck passenger and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—2,175 packages china ware, 2 cases glass bangles, 7 cases picture frames, 8 packages sundries, 2 packages silk, 98 bundles matting, 647 packages tea, 200 cases preserves, 2 cases false pearls, 250 cases cassia, 10 packages senna, 6 cases copper, 276 cases umbrellas, 11 cases cigars, 1,071 package sugarcandy, 5 pots rosa oil, 10 cases camphor, 27 packages wax, 1,200 bags sugar, and 37 packages aniseed. From Singapore.—70 packages nutmegs, 17 cases mace, 402 cases lac, 7 packages' silk, 540 bundles, and 150 pickles rattans, 13 cases cayapooti-oil, 233 packages benzoin, 14 packages ivory, 40 tons planks, 140 packges sago, 19 packages coffee, 39 packages betelnuts, 2 cases cigars, 7 packages black pepper, and 15 bags gram.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO'S STEAMER NIZAM, 2,727 tons, Captain G. W. Brady, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with China mail and the following passengers :—From Shanghai.—Mr. H. Soans. From Singapore.—Mr. A. Adams and Mr. C. F. Saraff. From Galle.—Mr. Nowrojee Pallonjee. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—78 packages silk, 9 packages silk waste, and 13 boxes gold. From Hongkong.—15 packages chinaware, 52 cases silk piece goods, 129 cases glass bangles, 80 packages silk, 380 packages tea, 26 packages sundries, 5 cases white copper, 9 cases brass leaves, 4 cases tin leaves, 450 cases cassia, 16 packages papers, 89 cases preserves, 4 cases umbrellas, 8 packages silk waste, 416 packages sugarcandy, 10 bundles mattings, 2 boxes gold coins, 3 boxes gold leaves, 3 boxes specie. From Singapore.—16 packages silk, 5 packages ivory, 415 packages sago, and 1 package piece goods. From Calcutta.—36 packages gunny bags.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Nizam (s)	Brady	Shanghai, May 12.
	Geelong (s)	Loggin	Hongkong, May 11.
	Teheran (s)	Stewart	Southampton, May.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Gods Hill	Athurson	Vizagapatam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Algitha, Barwise, to Diamond Island.
Ship Charles Croom, Corkindale, to Calcutta.
Steamer Trentham Hall, Shaw, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Castore, to Trieste.
Steamer Nizam, to Southampton.
Steamer Chilka, to Moulmein and Rangoon.
Ship Victoria, to Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
3 Nepaul(s) ......Murray ......London, April 25.
4 Legislator (s) ......Burleig ......Liverpool, May 1.
Lord Canning ......Sinclair ......Liverpool, Jan 26.

DEPARTURE.
June 3.—Steamer Ethiopia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—6 cases umbrellas Ebram Currim, 2,030 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.
India s—25 cases copper sheets Edward Bates and Co.
Tenedos s—20 cases stout Eduljee Baznjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—2 qr cask sherry Jamsetjee Eduljee, 100 drums linseed oil Abdoolhoosen Heptoola and Co, 50 cases brandy Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Venetia s—5 casks wine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Peshawar s—30 cases port Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Centurion—25 cases brandy Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Regent Murray—50 boxes old tom Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—25 cases brandy and 25 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 9 kegs iron wire nails and 7 cases medicine of sorts Rogers and Co, 9 casks glassware Jaffer Rahimtoola, 35 cases whisky and 11 cases sherry Lang Moir and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Timavo s—2 cases chloroform Hurjee Mooljee and Co.
Castore s—50 boxes silver coins (Rs 130,000) the French Bank.

FROM VENICE.

Zambesi s—12 cases aniline dye George, Lockhart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norna—19 bales skins and 135 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co, 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 25 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton J C Bushby and Co.
Zanetta s—47 bales wool Hurjewan Vussonjee, 65 bales wool, Punnett and Co, 4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 2,400 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.
Trentham Hall s—80 cwts linseed Lang, Moir and Co ; 200 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co, 3,762 cwts linseed Killick, Nixon and Co.
Nebo s—37 bales wool Tricomjee Moolijee and Co, 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 50 bales wool Govindjee Mahadewjee, 60 bales cotton Dayabhoy Culliaujee, 54 bales rags Hiptoola Shaik Adum and Co, 60 bales cotton Laljee Narronjee, 3,200 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 25 bales wool Runchordass Morarjee.
India s—3,200 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 930 bales wool Goculdass Toolsedass, 2,000 cwts wheat P Chrystal and Co, 6 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co, 200 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co.
Mangerton s—106 bales cotton Robertson Brothers and Co.
Oithona—100 bales cotton Benn, Ashley and Co, 400 bales cotton J C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Teviot s—44 cwts dry ginger, 8 cwts coffee and 10 cwts grass Alli Mahomed Hasum, 5 cwts m-o'-p shells Dawoodbhoy Hassum, 138 cwts myrabollams Robertson Brothers and Co, 7 bales hides and skins Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and Co, 26 cases m-o'-p shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum, 52 cases m-o'-p shells Allana Munjee, 21 cwts dry ginger H Metha Cassum, 11 bales carpets and 1 case brassware Rustomjee Cowasjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Kingston s—2,001 cwts rapeseed Killick, Nixon and Co, 3 bales cotton L Singer & Co. 600 bales cotton F Sanquet & Co.
Lawrence Delop—100 bales cotton L Singer & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—500 bales cotton F Sanquet & Co. 393 bales cotton Gaddum & Co, 550 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—200 bales cotton Geo Lockhart & Co. 450 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 200 bales cotton D Macfaden & Co.
Castore s—500 bales cotton A Blascheck & Co, 150 bales cotton L Singer & Co, 150 bales cotton F Sanquet & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Agia Sofia s—2,475 cwts jingellyseed and 45 cwts ground seed Ralli Brothers, 1,255 bags coppra M Mackenzie and Co,
Stag s—76 packages cocoanut oil M Mackenzie and Co, 3,014 cwts mowra flowr Purmanund Veerjee, 20,001 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 4,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 10 bales silk waste Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi s—20 cases cassia, 10 packages cloves, 7 bundles cardamoms, 150 cwts coffee, 15 cwts dry rose flowers, 2 cwts long pepper, 3½ cwt. sandalwood, 7 cwts cauth, 2 cwts azma seed, 8 cwts. gall, 3 cwts hemalz, 7½ cwts. turmeric, 3 cwts aloes, 4 cwt gum and 30 cwts dry ginger, David Sassoon & Co.
India s—70 cwts coffee Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Victoria—15,000 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Mennythorp s—320 cwts poppyseed and 10,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Avoca s—230 cwts. turmeric Hajee Abdoola Esmall & Co. 14 cases gum Taspall Godhow.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—84 bales twist E L Moolchund, 46 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 32 packages cloves, 32 cwts bedlum and 3 cwts goat horns, Datardina Mowjee; 42 cwt sandalwood and 45 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee, 114 bales cotton H Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck, 31 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 25 bales twist and 171 bales cotton Tata and Co, 474 bales cotton and 181 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram, 40 bales twist Haiee Adum Esmall & Co, 59 packages cloves M C Ebram, 71½ cwts summa stone Hollowchund Chugondass, 81 bales cotton Juggunath Premsook, 50 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 19 cwts kusoomba and 14 cwts Kudoo Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca s—77 cwts broken glass, Bundally Sewjee.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 8.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.
437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs The New Colaba Company—Prescot and W.
296-79—Tyabjee and S—Casseelal Meethalal vs Hemraz Luckmidass and others—Jefferson, B and D—for pauper.
56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samruthroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.
521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Lakdawala vs Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.
339-79—Khunderao M—Mariambibee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.
340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and others vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others.
594-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.
378-79—Nanu and H—Sheereenbai vs Dossi bai—Smith and F.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur Madhowjee vs Thucker Purmanundass Jewandas & Macfarlane and G.
556-77—Macfarlane and G—Thucker Purmanundass Jewandas vs Thucker Damodhur Madhowje—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

88-80—In person—Tricomdass Lowjee vs Thucker Dhurrumsey Ramjee.
132-80—Smith and F—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Jamalbhoy Jairazbhoy.
163-80—Balkrishna and B—Jaitha Rupa vs Puna Motee and others—Hormusjee N.
164-80—H W Payne—Goculdass Khooshalchund and another vs Nursingdass Gungawison.
169-80—Jefferson, B and D—Abdoolally Kikabhoy and another vs Gunputpai Annapai.
170-80—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Narondass Dayal and another vs Thucker Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford and B.
173-80—Tobin and R—The London Bank vs Gopal Shaba Senoy.
180-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Gunesh Ramchunder vs Vulubhdass Vundrawan.
181-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Gangjee Akhai vs Govindram Kalla and another.
187-80—Remington, H, C and B—Sowbux Joharimul and another vs Gunputroy Gulabroy and others.
152 80—In person—(a pauper)—Thucher Govinjee Laljee vs Thucker Girdhur Wagjee and others—Chalk and W—Part heard.
For Investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Marwaree Punna Vuckta vs Marwaree Bulla Goda—J C Cama.

LONG CAUSES.

443-79—Nanu and H—Sadasew Bhasker Joshi vs Dhakubai and others—Khunderao M and in person—Part heard.
379-79—Janardhun G—Kesorchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Viram—Jefferson, B and D.
668-79—In person [a pauper], Rustomjee Eduljee vs Jemsetjee Peroshaw and another—M. H. Khan and in person.
711-79—Prescot and W—John Graham and others vs Cullian Govind—In person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SUMMARY SUIT.

219-79—In person—Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy vs Bomonjee Cursetjee and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

603-79—Hormusjee N—Dewchund Pooja vs Rungildass Ambala and others—Part heard.
219-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank vs Kessowram Hurriram—Tyabjee and S.
44-80—Hearn, C and L—The Fort Press Company, Ld vs Nuthoo Soonderjee.
111-80—M H Khan—Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Memon Motee Aboo.

LONG CAUSES.

465-79—Shamrao—Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Joosub vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba and others—H W Payne—Part heard.
154-80—H W Payne—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee vs Dayal Nursey and others—J C Cama.
540-79—Chalk and W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anundrao Dinanathjee and another—Hearn, C and L, and S P.
494-79—Shapurjee and T—Motilal Hurgowandass vs Hemchund Futtehchund.
207-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxter and others—H W Payne and in person.
140-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Khimjee Goculdass vs Purshotum Goculdass—Tyabjee and S.
151-80—Hearn, C and L—Kessowjee Naik vs Sakurchund Nagurdass—Jefferson, B and D.
157-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Abdoola Abookhan vs Ameer Saheb Hajee Meya Kavel—Nanu and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Staveley, Major, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Reynolds, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

JUNE 6.

Spragge, Lieut and Adjt, 31st Light Infantry, on Med Cert, from Afghanistan.

JUNE 7.

Hughes, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, from Kabul.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Aplin, 2nd Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on duty, to Deesa.

JUNE 7

Staveley, Major, R A, on leave, to Khandalla.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 31st.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

66th Regiment.—Lieut Maurice Edward Rayner to be Adjt, vice Roberts, promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, date 16th April 1880.

With the sanction of Govt the C-in-C in India is pleased to re-appoint Lieut Col G H W Hoggan, Beng S C, to the command of Fort Abazai, for a further term of three years, from the 21st March 1880, the date of expiry of his present tenure of that command.

With the sanction of Govt, 2nd Lieut G J Younghusband, 1-17th Foot, is attached temporarily to the Infantry of the Corps of Guides while the regiment is on active service, but not as a probationer for the Ben S C.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut C W S Hallett, 1st Foot, is directed to proceed to Malta, to join the 1st battalion, to which he has recently been posted. Under clause VII, para 160, section V, Transport Regulations, part II [G O 284 of 1878.

With the approval of Govt, the undermentioned Hospital Assists who have passed their septennial examinations are advanced to the next higher class, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be 1st class Hospital Assitant, Mohamed Galib, 1st Oct 1879.

To be 2nd class Hospital Assistants—Omur Khan, 16th April 1878, Khootub Ooddeen, 21st April 1877, Shaik Raheem Buksh, 1st August 1878, Abdool Gaffoor Khan, 23rd April 1878, Abdool Rahim, 23rd April 1879, Mirza Alli, 1st May Attar Sing, 1st May 1879, Rymul Dass, 1st August 1879, and Shaik Khooda Bux, 11th April 1879.

Passed Hospital Apprentice E A Bryan is permitted to proceed to Murree instead of to Calcutta, on the sick leave granted him in G O C C dated the 8th April 1880.

With the sanction of Govt, the following orders are confirmed :—

1st Divison Peshawar Valley Field Force order, dated the 12th Feb 1879, appointing Capt H A Graves, Benl Staff C, as Field Engineer.

1st Section Khyber Line Force order, dated the 14th April 1880, appointing Lieut C M Lester, 2-14th Foot, to be Provost Marshal, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 13th April 1880, vice Captain and Local Major W C Ormond, 1-5th Foot.

Khyber Line Force order, dated the 4th May 1880, appointing Lieut C B Henderson, R E, to officiate as Adjt R E, during the absence of Lieut J C L Campbell, on medical certificate, with effect from the 24th April 1880.

Pezwan Station order, dated the 18th April 1880, appointing Lieut C J Corfield, 1-25th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer with effect from the 14th idem, vice Lieut F Corbett, 51st Foot, relieved ; and Captain A Fishe, 8th N I, to the same appointment, with effect from the 18th April 1880, vice Lieut Corfield, resigned.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division order, dated the 19th May 1880, appointing Major R Morris, late 1st European Light Cavy, to the charge of the depots of Benl Cavy in the Meean Meer Brigade.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 20th May 1880, notifying that Passed Hospl Apprentice R Nugent officiated as Asst Apothy, with the detachment 2-22nd Foot, at Fort Allahabad, from the 24th March to the 30th April last.

Peshawar District order, dated the 17th Nov 1879, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice G Edwards, 1-25th Foot, to officiate as Asst Apothy with a detachment of details proceeding to the front.

Dated the 24th Feb 1880, appointing Passed Hosl Apprentic G Edwards, 1-25th Foot, to officiate as Asst Apothy to the right half battalion of the corps proceeding to the front, with effect from the 16th December 1879.

Dated the 12th March 1880, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice G Edwards, attached to the European base hospl, to officiate as Asst Apothy, with effect from the 23rd Jan 1880.

1st Section Khyber Line Force order, dated the 6th May 1880, appointing Sergt J Ector, 2-14th Foot, to be Provost Sergt, with effect from the 6th idem.

Dated the 11th May 1880, appointing Havildar Pitchiah, 15th Mad N I, Provost Asst, with effect from the 16th April 1880.

2nd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 11th May 1880, appointing Passed Hospl Apprentice D Waller, 2-9th Foot, to officiate as Asst Apothy to the troops in Fort Roberts, Siah Sung.

2-14th Foot.—Regtl order, dated the 11th May 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut H G Vialls, acting Adjt to the battalion, from the 8th May 1880, vice Lieut E E S Schuyler, resigned.

68th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 13th Jan 1880, appointing Lieut W M Menzies, Asst Instr of Musketry, with effect from the 12th Jan 1880.

90th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 20th March 1880, appointing Captain H de C Rawlins, a member of the committee of paymastership, in place of Bt Major J H Layet, proceeding to England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

12th Lancers—Captain E M Mansel Pleydell, to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut H B Gundry, (E Batty 3rd Bgde,) to Cashmere, or the Murree Hills, from the 1st May to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

63rd Foot—Lieut F W P Angelo, (Offg Sqdn Officer on probation 9th Benl Cavy,) to Calcutta, from the 25th May to the 24th Sept, to study the native languages.

73rd Foot—Lieut C W Harris (Offg Wing Officer, on probation 39th N I,) to Calcutta, from the 15th June to the 15th Sept, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps—Captain H V Hunt, (Sub-Asst Comsy Genl,) Offg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Kabul Field Force,) to India, from the 3rd May, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Bombay Staff Corps—Captain C F Hughes, (Offg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Kabul Force,) to Bombay, from date of quitting Kabul, on medical certificate.

26th Native Infantry—Surgn Major A K Reed, to hills north of Dehra, from the 8th May to the 7th Nov, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Army Medical Department.—Surgn Major W R Kerans, to remain at Bombay, from the 1st to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing themselves of it ; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified opposite their names :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain R Corbett, [C Battery B Brigade,] twelve months.
9th Lancers.—Captain E E Shearburn, six months.
2-14th Foot—Lieut E E S Schuyler, twelve months.
51st Foot—Lieut B E Spragge, twelve months.
68th Foot—Lieut H A Cartwright, twelve months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 7th June 1880.

The following members of G Company have been elected to serve on the Managing and Shooting Committee for the current year :—

Managing Committee.

Lieut A Smith	Offg Qr Mr Serjt W W Burn.
Vol E H McDonald	Lce Corpl F Barrett,
,, E Fraser	

Shooting Committee.

Lieut A Smith	C Serjt R W Stead.
Vol D Clabby	

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to attain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must often be renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens " Dochesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. for testing each eye separately, it frequently happening that they differ more or less in power. Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the " finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1880.

A SHORT time ago we urged that the postal registration fee should be reduced from four annas to two annas. We have since been officially told that the rate is admittedly too high, but that the Director-General of the Indian Post Office does not see his way to a reduction on account of financial considerations. He estimates that the immediate result would be a loss of about one and three-quarter lakhs of rupees on the revenue derived from registration. We dispute the accuracy of this estimate, and the justice of the grounds upon which it is based. When the English rate was recently reduced from 4d. to 2d. the reduction was followed by an immediate increase of sixty-six per cent., and the Postal Department now argue that only a similar increase would result from a reduction from 6d. to 3d. in this country. This is assuming that the deterrent effect of an entire charge of 3d. in India, is the same as the deterrent effect of an extra charge of 2d. in England, which is obviously absurd. The Director General might as well assume that if he doubled the present charge, the falling off would be also only 66 per cent., and that the net result to the revenue would be a handsome profit. Before any comparison can be made between the probable relative effect of a reduction in England and in India, the original charge must be made as *relatively* large in England as the corresponding charge is here, *i.e.*, allowing for the difference in the value of money. Four annas in this country is the full day's pay of a day labourer, and corresponds to about 2s. 6d. at home. Had the registration fee in England just been reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 3d. the effect on the number of articles registered, might probably be compared with the effect which would be produced in this country—as far at least as the native post is concerned—by the proposed reduction from four annas to two annas. The fact is there is always one charge which will produce a better financial return than either a higher or lower fee would do. In England the limit had already been reached and perhaps passed at 4d. Any further reduction, therefore, entailed a loss. In India we doubt very much whether the profitable limit has yet been reached, and whether a reduction of the charge to two annas would not be followed by an actual and immediate increase of revenue. The present charge must be prohibitory to the great bulk of poorer natives, who set a higher value upon registration than we do, because the native postmen take less care about the delivery of their letters, especially in out of the way villages. The temptation to destroy a letter from simple indolence must be strong, when the delivery of an almost unintelligibly directed envelope, bearing a half anna stamp, often entails a walk of some miles. Hence we find that the natives are much more given to registering their letters than Europeans are, and that when they do not register they often send their letters " bearing," under the avowed belief that the postman will not destroy a letter for which he will have to pay half an anna. Under these circumstances we think that an estimated increase of over 100 per cent in the number of registered articles, is not an over-sanguine result to expect from a reduction in the registration fee from four annas to two annas. Whether this view of the matter is correct or not, there can be no reason why still further difficulties should be put in the way of those who wish to secure the delivery of their letters. Yet the Post Office by declining to issue the convenient envelopes used at home and by insisting upon the troublesome practice of sealing does discourage registration. That so obviously convenient an improvement should be delayed for so long certainly does not appear to indicate that the Post Office authorities are very anxious to foster the revenue derived from registration. We hope the Director General of the Post Office of India will reconsider the matter.

A VERY vehement attack has recently appeared in the columns of an up-country journal upon the Military Accountant General, Major Newmarch, who has been saddled with all the blame for the deficit, which has now occasioned so much excitement and indignation both at home and in India. This officer's critic, however, permits his vehemence to run away with his discretion and has thereby been led to deal out indiscriminate, and, therefore, unpaid, condemnation upon the whole Military Finance Department. When a glaring mistake is committed such as that which has recently been discovered, general inter-departmental recrimination is to be expected. Every one naturally tries to shift the blame from his own shoulders; and his friends sympathising with him often help through the Press to whitewash one individual at the expense of another. When several people are employed on this task there can be very little doubt that blame is frequently cast upon the wrong person, while the real culprit, perhaps by remaining prudently silent and being happily unblessed with over-zealous friends escapes notice, and thereby is saved from the measure of blame which is thrown freely upon others with a liberal hand.

Whoever may have been to blame in this matter, it will be seen that Major Newmarch and his office are clearly unjustly saddled with responsibility for the error of £3,500,000. Any one who knows aught about the system of the department will at once acquit the Accounts Branch of the Military Secretariat in the Government of India. The military part of the budget is made up from the estimates sent to the Military Accountant General by the Controllers of Military Accounts at the three Presidencies. These estimates are framed upon *data* furnished by the Commissariat and other departments in these Presidencies. As regards war expenditure, the Commissariat and Transport officers as well as the officers in charge of treasure chests send to the Controller of the Presidency to which they belong. These Controllers make monthly cash assignments to each civil treasury and field treasure chests from which are met all such charges as purchase of supplies, pay of troops and departmental establishments; cost of purchase and maintenance of transport animals, &c. Should through any unforeseen circumstances the amount of these assignments be overdrawn, the Controller through the Civil Accountant General provides for the funds to cover the overdraft, which necessarily should be reported to the Controller of Military Accounts concerned in order that the requisite funds might be provided. If, then, there is an overdraft of such assignment, either the Controllers concerned must know of it or the officers overdrawing must have neglected to report their requirements or the fact of their having exceeded the funds allotted to their special offices. Now, it is a well known fact that in most of the Punjab offices of the Commissariat Department, and in many field treasure chests, there were large overdrafts during January and February last. These were occasioned by the fact that the troops under General Roberts were beleaguered in Sherpur, and it was necessary to purchase a large amount of extra transport and to lay in an unlooked for quantity of supplies. These overdrafts are of course the items which contribute to swell the amount of the deficit. Either the Controller of Military Accounts in Bengal was not informed of this overdraft or exceeding of the assignments which he had included as the maximum of possible expenditure, or being informed he neglected to communicate this information to the Military Accountant General, in the Military Secretariat. Had he in March, before the Budget was published, intimated the existence of these serious overdrafts, their amount would have been included in the estimates Major Newmarch had to submit to the Financial Department; and they would have furnished *data* for estimating future expenditure. The fault, therefore, lies either with the Controller of Military Accounts, or with those whose duty it was to report to him this excess of expenditure over assignment. The question is, who is really to blame? It seems highly improbable that those who had exceeded the funds allotted to them for war expenditure did not report such excess, because having no funds to meet expenses that were daily being incurred, it stands to reason they must have applied from time to time for funds to be furnished them. Had they done so the Controller must have known that his estimates fell or were likely to fall far short of the amounts they represented, and he should have accordingly intimated this fact to the Accountant General, Military Department. That he did not do so is, we are assured by one who writes very positively, " beyond dispute." It is clear, then, says our correspondent, " that Major Newmarch has undeservedly been blamed for the *laches* of the Military Controllers. The character of the present Military Accountant General is well known. He is known to be most careful, shrewd and accurate in all his figures; and the last man in the world who would permit himself either to commit such a gross and inexcusable blunder as that which has been discovered in the military estimates. If he had not been furnished with the proper figures, and if those whose duty it was to send him estimates of their requirements did not furnish him with correct ones, no sensible person can lay to his charge the slightest responsibility for the state of accounts which has been so justly and so deservedly condemned." We have no objection to this vindication of the good faith of Major Newmarch. The Military Accountant General could have had no party object in making things pleasant when framing his estimates, and if he framed them exclusively on the figures given him by the Military Controllers, the only blame that can attach to him is that he did not detect the errors lurking in those figures. But the apportionment of the blame between the Military Accountant General and the Military Controllers is really a matter of very secondary interest. We refuse to believe that a huge error of three millions and a half in the estimated cost of the year's war can have wholly resulted from any mistake or misapprehension on their part. There must have been a very sanguine desire in the upper political circle to find that the war was going to cost India but a trifle and England nothing at all, before the estimates could possibly have fallen so preposterously short of the reality. There was no doubt a great deal of self-deception in the matter, but what the public are interested in ascertaining is whether there was any, and how much, deception of another kind in it as well.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Teheran, Commander E. Stewart, arrived in harbour last night at eight o'clock with the English Mails of the 21st May. She left Suez on the 28th May, arrived at Aden on the 1st June, and left for Bombay on the same day. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr and Mrs Holmes	Mrs Blackwell and infant
Mrs Duncan and 3 children	Mr F A Campbell
Mr Scott	

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr and Mrs J C Augier and child.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Little	Mr H E Macree

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Consolo	Mr Spalding.
Mr W Grant	

FROM ADEN.

Asst Apothecaries Sullivan and Nusserwanjee and 2 servants	Goyind and 2 friends Shaik Alley and 1 boy
9 Men	Syed Abdoollah and 3 friends
Sowar Mahomed Bux	Ahmed Aboo

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 15TH TO 21ST MAY INCLUSIVE.]

EARL GRANVILLE has had an audience of the Queen, and the native chiefs forming a mission from King Mtesa, of Uganda, in Central Africa, were presented to Her Majesty. In the afternoon the Queen left Buckingham Palace, and returned to Windsor.

The Session of Parliament was practically commenced on May 20th. The Queen's Speech intimated that the Peace Preservation Act (Ireland) would not be renewed, that a Burials Bill, an Irish Borough Franchise Bill, and a Bill with respect to ground game would be introduced.

The subsequent debate on the Address in the Lords, moved by Lord Elgin, and seconded by Lord Sandhurst, led to some objections on the part of the Duke of Marlborough to the non-renewal of the Irish Peace Preservation Act, to which Lord Spencer replied. Lord Beaconsfield made some remarks on the policy indicated in the Queen's Speech, to which Earl Granville replied.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Grey moved and H. Mason seconded the Address, after which Sir Stafford Northcote asked for explanations respecting the Eastern policy of the Government, to which Mr. Gladstone replied. Mr. Power moved an amendment calling for immediate legislation on the Irish Land question, but after considerable discussion it was negatived by a very large majority.

A meeting of Conservative peers and members and ex-members of Parliament was held on 19th May at Bridgewater-house. Earl Beaconsfield addressed the assembly at considerable length, declaring his confidence in the future of the party with which he still intended to act, and recommending union, organization, and a vigilant but not factious opposition in Parliament to the present Government. The Duke of Richmond, Sir R. Peel, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir S. Northcote also addressed the meeting.

The election to the vacant seat for the Radnor Boroughs, vacated by Lord Hartington, resulted in favour of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Williams, by a majority of 68 votes.

The new Irish Solicitor General, Mr. W. M. Johnson, was re-elected at Mallow by a large majority over the Home Rule candidate, Mr. R. W. Kelly, whose cause was advocated by Mr. Parnell.

Two contested elections were decided on 18th May, and both resulted in the success of the Conservative candidates. At Sandwich, Mr. Crompton Roberts defeated Sir J. Goldsmid by 440 votes, and at Wigtown Burghs Mr. M. Stewart had a majority of 23 over Mr. M'Laren, the Lord Advocate.

Mr. Plimsoll has resigned his seat for Derby in favour of Sir W. Harcourt, the Home Secretary.

Mr. Goschen, Special Ambassador to the Porte, left London on the 17th May for Paris, which city he left on the 18th May for Vienna *en route* to Constantinople.

A second conference of the Home Rule Members of Parliament was held at Dublin on 17th. The members present numbered 44, and, after considerable and animated discussion, Mr. Parnell was chosen Parliamentary leader for the Session by 23 against 18 votes. Mr. Shaw being the alternative candidate proposed.

The British Reformation Society, having presented an address to the Prime Minister deprecating the appointment of Roman Catholics to the offices of Viceroy of India and Lord Chamberlain of the Household, have received a reply that the qualifications of the noblemen referred to have been carefully considered by the Government, and that their religious convictions will not in any way interfere with public affairs.

The Master of University College, Oxford, has invited the undergraduates to return, one of the principals in the affront offered to the Senior Proctor having avowed his complicity.

Sir Robert Christison has accepted the invitation of the Conservative Association of Edinburgh University to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship.

The trial of Mr. Labouchere, M.P., as editor and proprietor of *Truth*, for a libel on Demetrius Lambri, has been concluded in the Queen's Bench. The jury found that the prosecutor, with confederates, had cheated at cards, and had falsely assumed the title of Pasha. The Lord Chief Justice directed a verdict for the defendant.

Three of the missing boats of the American, the Cape Mail steamer which foundered at sea, were picked up by a merchant vessel, and those on board were landed on at Madeira. Two boats are still missing.

A Dutch pilot schooner was sunk off the Isle of Wight through collision with the steamer Fatfield, from Cardiff for Dieppe. Five men were drowned and the steamer was much damaged.

A dreadful boiler explosion occurred at the Birchill Hall Iron Works, Walsall, causing the death of about 20men and serious injuries to many others.

An explosion occurred in a coal pit near Workshop, causing the death of three men and injuries to eight others.

The combined efforts of the Right and the extreme Left in French Chambers to overturn the present Ministry and to destroy the influence of M. Gambetta cause apprehension of approaching difficulties. M. Lepère, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and is succeeded by M. Constans. The resignation of M. Martel, the President of the Senate, was announced on May 20th, and M. Jules Simon is put forth as a candidate by the Opposition, while M. Léon Say, the recently appointed Ambassador to London, is believed to be the selection of the Government.

The strikes in the manufacturing towns in the North of France have led to riotous demonstrations, but there has been no serious conflict, and it is hoped that the men will soon resume work.

The reply of the Porte to the representations of the Ambassadors upon the Albanian difficulty and the delay in completing the frontier arrangements is generally considered to be evasive, and Russia has recommended once more collective interference by the European Powers. On the other hand, rumours are current that the opposition of the Porte is encouraged by the Russian representatives, and that an alliance between the Czar and the Sultan is being again urged at Constantinople.

The trial of 11 persons accused of complicity in the attempts against the life of the Czar and the assassination of General Mezentsoff began on the 18th May, before a military court at St. Petersburg.

Extensive military preparations are being made in the Amoor districts, in anticipation of possible war between Russia and China.

The Italian elections promise to result in a majority for the Ministry, but in many places second ballots will be necessary.

President Hayes has sent to the United States Congress the correspondence with the British Government respecting the Fortune Bay Fishery dispute. Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, in his accompanying report, says that the attack upon American fishermen by those of Newfoundland appears to be justified by the British Government, and, therefore, the difference of views between the two Governments must be a subject for diplomatic discussion ; but, in the meantime, he recommends the reimposition of certain duties upon imports from Canada, which were conceded when the Fishery Treaty was signed.

The prospects of General Grant's re-election as the Republican candidate for the Presidency are described as becoming less favourable, and the chances of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Blaine are believed to be improving.

Very extensive forest fires have occurred in Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, causing great damage to property and some loss of life.

Notice has been given in the Cape of Good Hope Parliament of a motion to censure the Colonial Ministry for proclaiming the Peace Preservation Act and ordering the disarmament of the Basutos.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN has fallen from Adoni in the Madras Presidency westward to Bombay. But at Madras itself there is no rain, but great heat with hot wind, the thermometer standing at a hundred and upwards in the shade.

At Jubbalpore and beyond the heat is scorching. Rain has fallen at Egutpoora, but very little beyond in that direction.

In Bombay rain fell at intervals again yesterday. The air is warm and steamy ; thermometer 87° in the shade.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.
Previously registered	4	14	4	10	2	99
7 Monday	0	0	0	40	0	69
Total	4	14	4	50	3	68

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 6.

WE had our first heavy rain on Thursday evening, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and since then we have been living for the most part in the clouds, and have not seen very much of the sun. A good deal more rain fell on Friday and Saturday nights, and we have had one or two showers this morning. Altogether about two inches of rain have fallen. Occasionally when the cloud curtains withdraw splendid views are revealed. Yesterday morning early the houses of Bombay were distinctly visible from Pandama Point. Even when the mists do not clear away sufficiently to afford distant views they magnify the apparent proportions of the mountains which they half conceal, and so enhance the grandeur of the scenery.

Everybody is anxiously consulting everybody else as to when it will be necessary to descend. Some have been already frightened away. Fifteen tonjous went down to Neral this morning, but they were mainly occupied by Parsees, of whom we have had a large contingent up this season. On the other hand, a considerable number of visitors, not all of the rougher sex, came up on Saturday in spite of the threatening aspect of the skies.

Among our late visitors must be numbered a tiger, who has been seen on three consecutive days at the end of last week in the region of Garbut Point, and on another occasion near the Neral Road below Harrison's spring. The natives go about after nightfall in fear and trembling, shouting at the top of their voices to frighten the tiger from coming near and eating them. Aga Khan has, I hear, been taking measures to shoot the beast, but so far his efforts have not been successful.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 5.

THE topic of conversation is, when does the monsoon arrive? And you are asked by every one, at least a hundred times, when are you going down? Some few have gone down and some are packing, but the arrival of His Excellency the Governor and Colonel Stracey this morning will induce others to " hold on" as long as they can, and there will probably be a great exodus about the 12th.

As regards the weather at present it is deliciously cool. The day before yesterday a rather violent storm broke over the hill, and last evening we were enveloped in fog, which put a stop to the customary game of rounders at Sassoon Point, and a large body of fair ladies " duly chaperoned" were seen wandering aimlessly up and down the road, by way of taking a walk.

A meeting of influentials took place yesterday morning in the Frere Hall to discuss the advisability of enlarging the body of the hall, putting down wooden floor, putting up stage, &c. We sincerely hope they will do these things.

The present building being designed for lectures is not adapted for more congenial pursuits, being badly ventilated, built in a manner foreign to this country, and very hard to " light up."

During the season we had a very successful Bachelors' Ball, and every Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Stewart very kindly had an " At Home" consisting of music and dancing, in the Frere Hall. So next year any improvement in the building will enhance greatly the pleasure of such entertainments and add to the success of a Mahableshwar season.

THE ORPHAN'S GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

Part I.—Persons I will try to avoid.
,, II.—Things I will try to avoid.
,, III.—Habits I will try to avoid.
,, IV.—Opinions I will try to avoid.
,, V.—Circumstances I will try to avoid.

PART I.—BAD COMPANY.

PERSONS I WILL TRY TO AVOID.

1.

HE has a villa in the country ; but his place of business is in town ; somewhere near Sackville Street. Vulgarity had marked him for her own at an early age. She had set her mark indelibly on his speech, his manners, and his habits. When ten years old he had learned to aspirate his initial vowels ; when twelve he had mastered the whole theory and practice of eating cheese with his knife ; at seventeen his mind was saturated with ribald music of the Vaudeville type.

Reader, you anticipate me ?—You suppose I refer to one of Mr. Gladstone's new Ministers, or to one of Lord Beaconsfield's new Baronets ?

You are, of course, mistaken. My man is a tailor ; one of the best tailors in the world. He has made hundreds of coats for me ; and he has sent me hundreds of circulars and bills.

Now, however, he has lost my address and there seems to be a coolness between us. We stand aloof ; the scars remaining.

His name is Sartor, and I owe him a good deal of money.

2.

HE is always up in the Hills when the weather is unpleasant on the plains. Butterfly-collecting, singing to a guitar passionate songs of love and hate, and lying the live-long day on a long chair with a long tumbler in his hand and a volume of Longfellow on the floor are his most characteristic pursuits. It is needless to say that he is the Accountant-General, and the last man in the world to suppose that I have given myself ten days' privilege leave to the Hills on urgent private affairs,—*affaires de coeur*, and *affaires de rien*, of sorts.

3.

HIS head is shaved to the bone ; his face, of the Semitic type, is most sinister, truculent and ferocious ; his filthy Afghan rags bristle with knives and tulwars. He carries five or six matchlocks under one arm and a hymn book, or Koran, under the other. He is in holy orders,—a Ghazi ! A pint, or a pint and a half, of my blood, would earn for him Paradise, with sharab, houris and all the rest of it.

4.

HE was once an exceedingly pleasant fellow, full of talk and anecdote. We were at school together. He was captain of our eleven and at the head of the sixth form. I looked up to him ; quoted him ; imitated him ; lent him my pocket money. Afterwards a great many other people lent him their money too and played ecarté with him ; yet at no period of his life was he rich : and now he is decidedly poor. Still the old love of borrowing money and playing ecarté burns hectically in his bosom, and with years a habit of turning up the king has grown upon him. No one likes to tell him that he has acquired this habit of turning up the king ; he is so poor !

5.

SHE was rather nice looking once and I amused myself with fancying that I loved her. She was to me the summer pilot of an empty heart unto the shores of nothing. It was then that I acquired that facility in versification which has since so often helped to bind a book, or line a box, or served to curl a maiden's looks. She learned reams of those verses by heart, and still repeats them. Her good looks and my illusions have passed away : but those verses—those thrice accursed verses remain. How they make my ears tingle ! How they burn my cheeks ! Will time, think you, never impair her infernal memory ?

6.

I LISP a little, it is true ;—but thank goodness, no longer in numbers. I only lisp a little when any occasion arises to utter sibilant sounds ; on such occasions this little girl, the only child of her mother, and she a widow, mimics my infirmity. The widow is silly and laughs nervously, as people with a fine sense of humour laugh in church when a book falls. This laugh of the widow's is not easy to bear ; for she is pretty. Were she not pretty her mocking child would come, I ween, to some untimely end.

MY Lord is, more or less, admired by two or three young ladies I know ; and when he puts his arm round my neck and drags me up and down a crowded ball-room I cannot help wishing that they were in the pillory instead of me. I really wish to be polite to H. E., but how [illegible] say that I think he was justified in finessing [illegible] deficit and playing surpluses ? How can [illegible] with him when he says that Abdur Rahman [illegible] come galloping in to Kabul to tender his submission as soon as he receives Mr. Lepel Griffin's photograph neatly wrapped up in a Post Office Order for two lakhs of rupees ? And then that Star of India he is always pressing on me ! As I say to him,—what should I do with it ?

I can't go hanging things round my neck like King Coffee Calcalli, or the Emperor of Blue China.

But soon it will not be difficult for me to avoid my Lord : for

" Sic desideriis icta fidelibus
Quaerit patria Caesarem."

8.

HE still smiles when we meet ; and I don't think any the less of him because he was called " Bumble" at school and afterwards made Governor of Bombay. Men drift unconsciously into these things. But when I happen to be near him he has a nervous way of lunging with his stick and muttering strange oaths. It is this that I can't quite get over They say he once dreamt that I had poked fun at him in a newspaper ; and the hallucination continues to produce an angry aberration of his mind, coupled with gnashing of the teeth and other dangerous symptoms.

9.

HE is a huge gob of flesh, which is perhaps animated dimly by some spark of humanity smouldering filthily in a heart cancerous with money-grubbing. His whole character and mode of life stink with poisonous exhalations in my moral nostrils. Nature denounces, in her loud commination service, his clammy hand, his restless eye, his sinister and bestial mouth. Why should he waken me from the dreams of literature and the low music of my own reflections to disgorge from the cesspool of his mind the impertinent questions and the loathsome compliments which form his notion of conversation ? He has come " to pay his respects." I abhor " his respects." He is rich :—What is that to me ? He is powerful with all the power of corruption : I scorn his power, I figuratively spit upon it. He is perhaps the man whom the Government delights to honor. More shame to the Government ! A bully at home and a tyrant among his own people, on all sides dastardly and mean, he is a bad representative of a gentle and intellectual race, that for its heroic traditions, its high thoughts, its noble language, and its exquisite urbanity has been the wonder of the whole world since the dawn of history.

10.

A COCKED hat, a tailcoat with gold buttons and a rapier :—" See'st thou not the air of the court in these enfoldings ? Hath not his gait in it the measure of the court ? Receives not thy nose court-odour from him ? Reflects he not on thy baseness court-contempt ?" Observe how mysterious he is : consider the secrets burning on his tongue. He is all asides and whispers and winks and nods to other young popinjays of the same feather. He could tell you the very brand of the pills the Raja is taking : he receives the paltriest gossip of the Nawab's Court filtered through a lying vakeel. Ten to one he carries in his pocket a cipher telegram from Simla empowering him to confer the title of *Jee* on some neighbouring Thakor. Surely it is no wonder that he believes himself to be the hub of creation. Within a radius of twenty miles there is no one even fit to come between the wind and his nobility. If he should ever catch hold of you by the arm and take you aside for a moment from the madding crowd of a lawn-tennis party to whisper in your ear the arrival of a complimentary *Kharita* and a pound of sweetmeats from the Foreign Office for the Jam of Bredanbatta you should let off smiles and blushes in token of the honour and glory thus placed at your credit.

11.

ALL Assistant-Magistrates on their first arrival in this country, stuffed like Christmas turkeys with abstracts and notes, the pemmican of school boy learning are more or less a weariness and a bore ; but the youth who comes out from the admiring circle of sisters and aunts with the airs of a man of the world and the blight of a premature *ennui* is peculiarly insufferable. Of course he has never known at home any grown-up people beyond the chrysalis stage of undergraduatism, except to receive from them patronising hospitalities and little attentions in the shape of guineas and stalls at the opera, such as good natured seniors delight to show to promising young kinsmen and friends. Yet his talk is of the studio, the editor's room, and the Club ; it is flavored with the *argot* of the great world, the half world and Bohemia ; he flings great names in your face, dropping with a sublime familiarity the vulgar prefixes of ' Mr.' and ' Lord,' and he overwhelms you with his knowledge of women and their wicked ways. Clever Ouida with her tawdry splendours, her guardsmen, her peers, her painters and her Aspasias and the " society papers" with their confidences and their personalities have much to answer for in the case of this would-be man of the world.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE ATTACK BY UTKHEYLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

The Utkheyls who made the recent attack on the Jallalabad bazaar lost two killed and three wounded during the disturbance, but although Lieutenant Keary, with a troop of Central India Horse, scoured the country for several hours immediately after the attack, no trace of the thieves could be found.

Military gossip at Simla is to the effect that General Hills' division will very shortly be withdrawn over the Shuturgurdan and take up a position at Ali Khel, while General Roberts' force will be withdrawn by the Khyber route to Gandamak, there to await a favourable season for the return to India. It is added that within six weeks, probably, there will not be a British soldier left at Kabul.

LORD RIPON'S JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, JUNE 7.

Lord Ripon reached here at 9 this morning. He was received by the Brigadier and the Commissioner, and the Civil and Military officers, and the representatives of Pattialla, Nabha, Jhind and Simoor States. There was a large muster of Catholics, and a guard of honour of the 63rd. The Marquis spent half an hour in conversation with various gentlemen. He seemed cheerful and not fatigued by the journey. To-day he spent at Lumley's Hotel. Lord Beresford, who is acting as Private Secretary, proceeded to Kalka to complete arrangements for dak to Simla. The party leave to-night for Pattialla in State, carriages and body guard starting in the morning for Solon, half way to Simla; they will, weather permitting, proceed to Simla and enter in State at 5 in the evening. Holkar met Lord Ripon at Khundwa and entertained him. On Lord Ripon's departure Holkar made profuse good wishes for Lord Ripon's administration. Sight-seeing at Jubbulpore was impracticable owing to the intense heat. No halt is to be made at Allahabad. At Cawnpore Lord Ripon's suite attended mass and afterwards visited the Memorial Well.

Sir Andrew Clarke accompanies Lord Ripon to Simla to-night.

THE DEPARTURE OF LORD LYTTON.

Lord Lytton leaves Simla on the 29th inst. for Bombay. He has received numerous communications from Native Chiefs to bid farewell to him at various stations on the route.

AFGHAN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

KABUL June 5.—General Baker reports that survey troops returned last evening. The height of point reached was 14,600 feet.

A fine of two thousand rupees for stolen rifles has been paid. The fine from the Benibadam has also been paid without trouble. General Bright telegraphs that the bazaar at Jallalabad was attacked at 2 a.m. on the 2nd instant by Utkheyls. Three bazaar men were killed and eleven wounded; 35 sabres Central India Horse went out at 4 a.m., but failed to find them.

General Doran had left on the morning of the 2nd instant for Girdi Khas and Kamah. General Arbuthnot was crossing the Dorants Pass at 5 a.m. on the morning of the 5th inst.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 6.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, which was run to-day:—

Robert the Devil	1
Destrier	2
Milan	3

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The *Times'* special correspondent at Kabul states, that to evacuate the country without having established a settled Government would only be tolerable, if England were prepared to intimate decidedly to Russia that any future interference on her part in Afghanistan would mean a declaration of war.

GENERAL GRANT.

It is stated that General Grant has no chance of being elected the next President of the United States.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's S. S. Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
3 per cent. Consols for account..............	99¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver..................	52 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	85¾

Departure.—Lord Nelson.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 7, 10.5 a.m.

French mail steamer Peiho from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 7.

CANNANORE, 4-3 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind E. Fall of rain 30 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. 4; thermometer 87·7; barometer 29·890. Fall of rain 21 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind N.; thermometer 78.; barometer 29·93. Fall of rain 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-5 p. m.—Weather fair; wind S. E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 19 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 8 1-16d.		per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 8 3-16d.		„
Credits	3	do.	...1s. 8 9-32 to 5-16d.	„
Documents	3	do.	...1s. 8 5-16 to 11-32d	„
Francs	3	do.	...2·14½ to 2·14½	„

THE 55 years' rule, it is said, will be enforced shortly in the Berar Civil Surgeoncies.

ELPHINSTONE LODGE, built by Governor Elphinstone at Matheran, has been sold to Mr. James Dickson for Rs. 10,000.

THE gross capital of the eight companies already started for the purpose of gold-mining in the Wynaad amounts to £900,000. Five of these companies have commenced to put up buildings, and are doing some other preparatory work.

MR. ROBERT BARNABY, constructor, Government Dockyard, was entertained at dinner last Saturday in Watson's Hotel by a number of gentlemen. The occasion was his departure from India to take up a similar position in the Portsmouth Dockyard.

WE are nformed that the road from Nandgaon (42nd mileage) to Aurangabad is in a very bad state. ouue arrangements should be made to prevent H. M.'s mails being detained at the river for *three* days, as they were last year, during the monsoon.

A TELEGRAM, dated 3rd inst., has been received from the Engineer-in-Chief, Kathiawar State Railways, with reference to the progress of plate-laying. The telegram is as follows:—Rails at mile 95 on 1st; reach Wadhwan 7th; men lay 1¾ miles in five hours regularly."

SURGEON MAJOR B. SIMPSON, Principal of the Temple Medical School at Patna, has, it is reported, been appointed a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in one of the frontier forces, and will be succeeded at Patna by Dr. C. J. Jackson, Civil Surgeon of Muzafarpur.

THE election to the seat on the Municipal Corporation left vacant by the departure of Mr. Kirkham is fixed for Wednesday week. The Government has issued rules in accordance with which the election is to be held, the want of such rules and other informalities having vitiated the election held a few weeks back, when Captain Walshe and Dr. Cook were candidates, the latter being declared duly elected only to be unseated upon appeal. On the next occasion Captain Walshe will be, we believe, the sole candidate, Dr. Cook not standing again.

THE total receipts of the Amraoti Railway for the month of April last is Rs. 6,656 against Rs. 11,434 for the corresponding period last year: showing a total decrease of Rs. 4,778. There has been a great falling off in cotton and grain, the latter is attributable, it is asserted, to the universally plenteous harvest, so that little is being carried by railway. On the Khamgaon railway during the same period (April) the earnings were last year Rs. 8,434 and in the present year Rs. 4,530, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 3,904, which is due to the short exportation of cotton and grain.

BY order of the Commissariat Department, condensed porter is being supplied to the hospital at Kandahar by the "Condensed Beer Company" of London. This system of condensing malt liquors is likely to prove of great benefit to troops in the field and to residents in hill stations, owing to the immense reduction in freight; a hogshead being reduced, by simple condensation, from 662 lbs. to 100 lbs. The beer or stout is restored to its natural state by the addition of a due proportion of water and is fit for consumption in a few days. The beers chiefly condensed are Bass's and Guinness's.

SOMETIME ago the Portuguese community in Bombay sent a protest against the circular order of Rev. Father Castro, issued by him at the request of the Portuguese Consul, subjecting the community to an expensive and vexatious impost on consular attestation of documents of mere ecclesiastical formality. The Rev. Castro replied to the memorialists that he had happily hit upon a right interpretation of the consular code, and therefore refused to rescind his order, as by so doing he would deprive the Consul of his legitimate emoluments. The matter was referred to the Minister in Lisbon, who, after a careful review of the subject, upheld the protest and ordered the immediate withdrawal of the circular. The Rev. Castro has now cancelled the order and has thus admitted that he could in his official capacity commit a mistake. Neither the logic of the petition, nor the opinions of able lawyers, could convince him before. The bills of health to vessels, attestation of certificates of custom exports and the impost on ecclesiastical documents, all of which were made new sources of revenue in Bombay by the present Consul, have given way one after another, leaving behind an impression that the measures put in force were not warranted by circumstances or justified by consular regulations. However this may be, many of the Consul's friends and well-wishers, among whom are Hindoos, Banians, Mussulmans, and Bombay Portuguese, almost all of them British subjects, have sent four counter-memorials, defending the Consul against the representation of the Portuguese community.

THE Lahore paper remarks that the Viceroy elect has very properly told the Bombay people that rather than make brilliant promises he would much prefer waiting to be judged by his acts. This is satisfactory, but perhaps his lordship might, without trespassing the limits of official reserve, have been a little more communicative on some matters regarding which ministerial declarations in England have caused a certain amount of uneasiness. If there is one point on which the Anglo-Indian public and Press are agreed, with respect to the winding up of the campaign, it is the final and complete severance of Kandahar from the Afghan State, and the retention of our hold over the southern province. Lord Ripon will soon discover that the Anglo-Indian public is not composed of fire-eaters—as is commonly believed at home. The Russomaniacs are contemptibly few considering the tremendous noise and fuss they raise when the fit is on. On the other hand, the English population of this country are not unthinking optimists, as regards questions of Central Asiatic policy. They do not desire to annex; nor even to interfere: their interest in Afghanistan is precisely Lord Hartington's—not so much to have anything to do with the country themselves, as to prevent certain other people from meddling there.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN, who prematurely disclosed the Salisbury-Schouvaloff memorandum, has compiled a history of the Tekke Turkoman campaign from the accounts which appeared in the Russian Press. He brings to light a shameful deed on the part of General Lomakin, in regard to the occupation of the Dengeel Tepe aoul. It seems that this General drove back swarms of Tekke women and children into the aoul when they were endeavouring to escape a rain of shot and shell. There were 5,000 of these helpless creatures within the enclosure, and here is what befell them, as related by the correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* who was himself present at a little distance:—"At 4 o'clock the women and children streamed out of the aoul by two roads, with pack camels, in the hope of passing through and escaping. Picturesque was the sight, the cavalry tell me. The long line of pack camels surrounded by women clad in variegated garments, and half naked children, with cries and noise and tears, winding in the direction of the mountains. To the feet of our troopers the beautiful swarthy Tekke women, women on their knees threw themselves, holding forth in their hands suckling babes, and imploring in an unknown tongue, to have mercy on them. The weeping of the children, the cries of the old men, the neighing of the horses, the thunder of the cannon and rifle firing, mingled all in a terrible rumble. Preserving strict discipline, the band of our horsemen was not turned towards a single camel-pack of the Tekkes. There was not a single sacrifice to the rage of war. All of them, by command of the chief of the staff, were turned back to the aoul; affecting were these scenes, . . . But war will always remain war."

MR. WEDDERBURN'S PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Wedderburn in his interesting contribution on the right mode of assessing the ryots of this country, strongly recommends returning to the old system of Batai. This system on paper seems perfect; but in practice, it is so demoralising that, if Mr. Wedderburn knew the evils attendant on it, he would certainly be the last person to say a word in its favour. For, just consider the strong temptations to which the ryots must be exposed, when they find themselves in possession of *an unknown* quantity of the Sirkar's property, from the time the crops are beginning to ripen, to the time the Batai has been effected. Then, Government is not likely to be so weak as to place implicit confidence in the honesty of its millions of ryots; but to set a watch over hundreds and thousands of miles of country, it will have to create an army of low paid carkoons and sepoys. *This army, armed with authority, will, there is no doubting it, practise all sorts of zulum and extort bribes.* Or, what can prevent them from entering into a collusion with the ryots, for the fraudulent removal, by night, of quantities of grain, from the grainyard, while the mamlatdar or his deputy is fulfilling his thousand and one engagements to which the Batai system will add a few hundreds more, before finding time to come to the place to see the Batai done personally. This mode of robbery is not only possible, *but is not unfrequently practised in all districts where Batai now prevails.* I do believe, Sir, that the cringing nature of the ryots, and the exceedingly low position they occupy in the scale of truthfulness, are the outcome of this demoralising system, which, Mr. Wedderburn, from a want of acquaintance with it, so highly extols. In my opinion, nothing can justify its adoption, except evils far greater than itself, such as famine or drought for instance.

Mr. Wedderburn makes a mistake in supposing that sugarcane is bataid. Cotton and cereals are the only produce that are bataid; all other crops are denominated mohsuli, and subject to cash payment. Then, sugarcane takes only one year, and not two years to mature, as Mr. Wedderburn says. I point to these mistakes out of the few that he has made to show that I think Mr. Wedderburn writes from a want of practical experience of the important subject he has treated, but this ought not to be considered strange, as he is a judicial officer of the Government.

Considering how zemindars and jagirdars are failures everywhere, I think setting them up in places where they do not exist, to be a step entirely to be deprecated. I knew three of the largest zemindars in Sind; men who paid Government rentals of from Rs. 50,000 to a lakh. It never entered the minds of these men to spend a pie for the benefit of their ryots; indeed, the biggest of them was so involved that he was a mere pensioner of a rich money-lender of Jeysalmir, to whom all his zemindari rights had been written over for some years in satisfaction of debt. There are heaps of jagirdars in Sind, a good many of whom hold over 10,000 acres of land each; and I know for a fact that their ryots are for ever praying that the jagirs may somehow lapse to Goverment! Then, what a fatality seems to clog the footsteps of this class, since Government have been obliged to pass an Encumbered Estates Act to save from insolvency and ruin not only these jagirdars, but also their brethren of Gujarat!!

I, however, quite agree with Mr. Wedderburn that the rigid survey system has been found to be not equally applicable to every part of the country for all times, good and bad, and he deserves the gratitude of the ryots for bringing the point forward so prominently for public discussion. It presupposes favourable conditions of soil and climate and good strong industrious thews and sinews that work the former. Among our agricultural classes there are races so *hopelessly* effete that the system or any other, *must* come to grief with them. There is the Bhil, for instance, what power, except supernatural, can transform him into a successful cultivator? Would, I then, recommend the supersession of this system? No, I would not; because, I think, just as the Batai system was demoralising, so this system is ennobling; for by permitting as little interference as possible on the part of understrappers, the cultivator, (I am speaking of the successful man only) has a chance of nurturing healthy feelings of independence, which will gradually raise him in the scale of morality. The suggestion I would put forward for consideration is this. Study the soil, financial history, and meteorological data of each district, as also the race qualifications of the ryots occupying it. Having done this, class the districts under the heads—(1) good, (2) medium and (3) poor. Then apply the survey system to them all, but with these qualifications—to the first, permanently for all years good and bad; to the second, giving it choice of Batai in famine years; and to the third, choice of Batai in famine years as well as in years of partial drought.

June 2. Z.

P. S.—I must add a few words about the money lending class. I think it must be admitted generally that the ryots could not get on at all without the sowkars; but, at the same time, it cannot be gainsaid that the former from their ignorance and simplicity, do not always receive fair treatment from the latter. When money grubbing is your leading propensity, as it is without doubt that of the village sowkars, it would be human nature to make the most of your opportunities, whether fair or unfair. But, until we can place at the ryot's command a more perfect means of obtaining loans and advances, it would be highly impolitic to straiten the relations now existing between the two parties. The greater the difficulties you throw in the way of the latter to recover their monies, the greater will be the hardships the former will have to suffer. There is no doubt the complicated and expensive procedure of the Civil Code and the Limitation Act have added largely to the hardship of the ryot's position, and it would not be a matter of surprise, if close examination were to reveal that in some of the suffering districts at least, the unhappy position of the people are principally due to the workings of these Acts. The late Mr. Shambher Prasad's suggestion about a summary process, which is favourably alluded to by Mr. Wedderburn, would, I think, tend immensely to remove distress. Could not agricultural banks be established? I feel they would solve the difficulty; they would introduce strict honesty, low interest, and, by being a competitor in the same field, make the sowkar less hard and grasping. Z.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JUNE 1.

OUR monsoon cannot as yet be said to have fairly set in here, notwithstanding that it was mentioned in the *Bombay Gazette* lately as having burst at Cochin on the 26th ult. We have had rain certainly since the 27th nearly every day, but it has all come up from the *eastward* and has veered round occasionally from the southward and westward only as return showers. From this I think it may safely be said that the monsoon has not yet set in, though it is probably only a question of a day or two. What rain has fallen has greatly benefitted the cultivators in the western portion of the district, as it has allowed of their sowing their *rice*, an important crop in this particular part of the Collectorate. On Sunday (30th) the rain was tolerably heavy, upwards of three-quarters of an inch having been guaged.

Well, all the surveys connected with the Marmagoa-Hubli line have been completed, and the engineers are now busy at Belgaum plotting their work and calculating the cost of the proposed railway. I was wrong, I find, in telling you that the line of rail would probably not come to within four or five miles of Dharwar. It seems there are two alternative lines, known as the low and high levels, the latter of which is likely to be chosen, in which event the line will come within about a mile or two of the town of Dharwar. Mr. Sawyer, the Engineer-in Chief, was up here the other day and went on to Hubli and Gadag to see how the route was laid out. He is well pleased, I hear, with the exertions of his subordinates, and is astonished at the small sum the line has cost to survey. He will probably not be able to proceed to England with his plans and sections till the middle of July, perhaps later. When last heard of he was at Madras. Every one seems to speak hopefully of the Marmagoa harbour, and as regards the berthing of vessels of large tonnage, they say it far surpasses Kurrachee, so that if the place is only properly attended to, Marmagoa promises to be the next best seaport to Bombay on the western coast of India. People are in raptures about the great depth of water to be found in the harbour, and the admirable way in which it is sheltered from the South-West Monsoon. The private company which purposes running a line of rail from Marmagoa to the rich rice, cotton, and jowari fields of the Southern Mahratta Country, desires only, I hear, to carry it out as far as the town of Gadag in this Collectorate, and not to run it on thence to Bellary, where it would then join the Bombay and Madras line of railway. This latter part of the line, it would gladly leave to the Indian Government to construct. I rather fear in the interests of the proposed Marmagoa-Hubli railway that if it be extended to Bellary, much of the staple produce of this part of the Deccan may not improbably go down to Madras instead of to Marmagoa, in which case the shareholders of the latter line would be heavily sold. This fear is shared, I find, by several of the far-seeing residents of this district, but to shippers of produce to Europe, a port on the Malabar Coast must obviously be in a better position to secure trade than Madras.

I was somewhat amused on reading in the *Bombay Gazette* that letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and reply to the queries put to them by Government concerning the new American seed for the cotton fields, of the South Mahratta Country, and what they would suggest being done with the cotton-gin factories in the Dharwar district. The Chamber speak of the necessity and railway communication here as if they expected the Government could command the permanent way, engines and carriages, perhaps the engine drivers too, to drop down at any moment from the skies, and be at once available for those of the cotton merchants of Bombay, who might desire to speculate in the staple here. Let the Chamber heartily co-operate in pushing forward the Marmagoa-Hubli line of railway, and they may rest assured that the spurt that will be given to trade generally, will do more towards increasing the growth of good cotton in this part of the Bombay Presidency than anything Government could do in the way of encouragement. The one might certainly supplement the other in the great benefits that would no doubt then be reaped by both the cotton-grower and the cotton-dealer, but the introduction of railway communication into a district like this must necessarily be the work of years, though I cannot but admit that in the interests of this part of India, it *ought* long ago to have been carried out. "Better late than never" may, however, well be applied here, and perhaps four or five years hence may see the thing an accomplished fact.

Mr. H. Palliser, the head of the Irrigational Department in this and the neighbouring Collectorate of Belgaum, leaves us shortly for, if possible, a still more important field of labour in the large district of Khandesh. Mr. Palliser is a thorough man of business, hardworking and energetic in everything to which he lays his hand. Our best wishes attend him to the province, which some three or four hundred years ago was a kingdom of itself—rich, populous, well *irrigated* and well cultivated. This pleasant state of things, however, constant wars, and, above all, the ruthless, despoiling hand of the Pindaree freebooter, speedily changed into an almost howling desert, till at last the country came into the possession of the British and a change for the better at once took place. *Water* is the grand thing needed in Khandesh, and though much has been done of late years to supply it, Mr. Palliser may, nevertheless, still find a wide field open out for the exercise of his engineering genius in this respect, and I have not the slightest doubt but that he will take every advantage of it.

NOTES FROM KHANDALA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALA, JUNE 7.

THE monsoon is evidently not far off now, for we are quite enveloped in mists and clouds which make the air very oppressive as the sun struggles to pierce through them, and as the wind dies away in the morning we feel that we could give any thing for a sea breeze to lift off the heavy curtain of general dampness that enervates us. The first real signs of the *chota bursat* were on Thursday afternoon, when thick piled up clouds gradually crept along from Lanouli skirting the southern ridge of hills, and before the Madras mail came in, a heavy shower with a driving wind burst over the station. In the midst of it, the Commander-in-Chief arrived on his way to Poona, and as he intended to spend the night here, he did not seem favourably struck with the railway arrangements, which landed him at such a cheerless spot outside the covered platform. The lightning was most vivid, and during almost the whole night the thunder bolts lighted up the deep gorges and every peak, with mauve brightness, and peals of thunder, never very near, rolled across the sky, crashing over the ruins of the old fort of Raj Machi. About an inch of rain fell, and it seemed to drive all the moths, beetles, fire-flies and white ants into the houses so that the lamps could scarcely burn, and dinner under the circumstances was almost impossible. On Friday we had bright cheerful weather again, with a little rain during the night; on Saturday the heat was unusually great, but towards evening the rain clouds swept over us and continued till late on Sunday morning, when there was another break, but with threatenings of the approach of more electric clouds. So far as the weatherwise can predict, the real monsoon is still a few days off; but among the visitors there is a general packing up, and already several have left for Poona and Bombay.

This year there has not been much *shikar* in the neighbourhood, as the hills are rather too frequently scoured by small parties from here and Lanouli. Even that famous shooting ground Sakal Pathar, which is believed to abound in sambar, deer, wild boar and pig, has several times been drawn blank, and *our* best bag was a young cheetah, a hog-deer, a few brace of jungle and spur-fowl, a peacock, and three hares. The barren hill between the main line and the Campuli branch seems to produce nothing but hares, the Kathodis with their bows and arrows having apparently frightened everything else away. The only trace of big game seen was the skeleton of a hyena, evidently killed in an encounter with a tiger. From Umri, the large hill up from the Barracks, a fine, large tiger was noticed one morning in the jungle under the "Duke's Nose," but our *shikari* says he is an old resident, and has a den among the rocks from which nothing can dislodge him. Five hundred yards up from Bellevue there is a cheetah den running to a great depth along the side of the hill, and on Friday a famous Bombay rifleman killed a cub near the entrance.

On the whole, the Khandala season has been a very pleasant one; but it would be advisable for those who take houses here to see that carts have a right-of-way to their doors, or they may find, when too late, some irate neighbour stopping their baggage with the threat that there's no road this way.

THE LEVEE AT SIMLA.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his personal staff, held a *levée* at Peterhoff on Saturday, the 29th May, the day appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day. The following are the names of gentlemen who attended the *levée*:—

Private Entrée.

Archdeacon of Calcutta
Archdeacon of Lahore
Black, Colonel S
Bythesea, Rear-Admiral J, VC, CB, CIE
Baden-Powell, Mr B H
Bernard, Mr C E, CSI
Bradshaw, Surg-Major A F
Cunningham, Major-Genl A
Chapman, Mr R B, CSI
Crofton, Major-Genl J
Colvin, the Hon B W
Crawford, Surg-Genl T, MD
Campbell, Major-Genl N
Collins, Mr F F, Principal Vety Surg
Cunningham, Surg-Genl J M, MD
Dane, Mr L W
Egerton, the Hon Sir R, KCSI, CIE
Egerton, Lieut R
Fraser, Major-Genl the Hon A, CB
Fitzpatrick, Mr D
Fraser, Brigdr-Genl the Hon D, CB
Gough, Capt H S
Grant, the Hon C
Gulliver, Major-Genl H W
Greaves, Major-Genl G R, C B
Haines, H E Genl Sir F P, GCB, GCSI, CIE
Haines, Lieut G
Johnson, Col A B
Johnson, Major-Genl C C, CB
Johnson, Genl the Hon Sir E, KCB, CIE
Kennedy, Lieut-Genl Sir M, KCSI
Lyall, Mr J B
Lyall, Mr A C, CB
Lindsay, Mr C R
MacCall, Capt H B
Molesworth, Mr G L
Macpherson, Mr J M
Murray, Col R
Newmarch, Major O R
Pollard, Major-Genl C
Strachey, the Hon Sir J, GCSI, CIE
Trevor, Major-Genl J S
Thompson, the Hon A R, CSI
Townsend, Surg-Genl S C
Wilkinson, Col H C
Willes, Col J J
Young, Col J N
Young, Mr W M,

Public Entrée.

Anderson, Capt A D
Arathoon, Mr L J
Blanford, Mr H F
Baker, Sir Samuel W
Brown, Mr C
Baillie, Col J C P
Bamfield, Col A H
Barnes, Mr F
Barnes, Mr H
Bird, Lieut W J B
Broadbent, Capt J E
Bellew, Surg-Major H W, CSI
Brandis, Mr D
Bailey, Capt CS
Bell, Capt M S
Campbell, Lieut Col W
Cappel, Mr A J L
Cox, Mr S F
Chanter, Capt E J
Cullin, Mr E V S
Cole, Capt H H
Collen, Capt E H H
Collins, Mr E W
Chowne, Lieut-Col
Cooke, Mr C R
Cooke, Capt H R
Couper, Col J K
Clutterbuck, Capt
Depree, Lieut-Col G C
Dallas, Surgeon-Major
Daukes, Mr F C
Dykes, Mr B
Durand, Mr H M
Davidson, Major
Dyer, Mr E.
Douglas, Mr E B
Eardley-Wilmot, Major
Eteson, Lieut-Col F
Freeman, Lieut, B L
Francis, Capt E
Filgate, Major A J
Fagan, Lieut
Fanshawe, Mr
Gott, Col W C
Goad, Mr H B
Gowan, Capt
Goldie, Major
Goldney, Mr W G
Hope, Mr T
Hunter, Major A S
Haines, Lieut G
Hewett, Major G
Hopton Lieut-Col
Henry, Lieut W D
Hallowes, Major H J
Harvey, Mr W
Horne, Col J C
Henderson, Major P D, CSI
Jacob, Mr S
Jacob, Mr A M
James, Major
Kirby, Mr F
King-Harman, Capt M J F
Latimer, Mr F W
Lang, Lieut-Col A M
Lane, Mr J H
Lane, Lieut-Col W M
Lewis, Major R F
Litster, Lieut A
Leigh, Mr F
Law, Major V B
Lewis, Dr T R
Mulvany, Surgeon E
Mitchell, Mr P
Mallock, Lieut-Col
Melliss, Col
Montagu, Col A W
Massy, Capt C F
Maisey, Col F C
Murray Capt J
Marshall, Capt G F L
Medley, Col
Murphy, Lieut
Monck-Mason, Lieut
Macdonald, Mr R G
Maconochie, Mr B
Marston, Surgeon-Major J A
Murray, Mr K
Miller, Mr J A B
Maitland, Capt P J
Nisbet, Major R P
O'Meara, Mr A
O'Connor, Mr J E
Ottley, Capt J W
Pemberton, Lieut-Col
Peterson, Lieut-Col F
Ramsay, Lieut A H
Reynolds, Major H S
Robertson, Capt J
Robertson, Mr F A
Stainforth, Captain
Smith, Surg-Major C B, M D
Stone, Mr E H.
Saunders, Mr W M
Slater, Rev S
Saward, Captain
Shakespear, Captain
Sanford, Lieut-Colonel
Simkinson, Mr E J
Sheridan, Mr P
Sergeaunt, Captain
Sheil, Captain
Schlich, Dr
Sinnett, Mr A P
Sawyer, Captain H A
Towell, Mr W J M
Thomas, Lieut Sir G V
Tomkins, Capt W P
Tyndall, Mr R
Tupper, Mr C L
Taylor, Lieut R J
Wingfield, Capt C G L
Wait, Mr L G
Walker, Mr James
Williams, Lieut-Col L H
Wace, Major E G
Wodehouse, Lieut E.

Presentations.

Cunningham, Mr A. By Surg-Genl J M Cunningham, MD
Evans, Mr G .... By Mr F F Collins, Principal Vety-Surgeon
Johnstone, Mr F J. By Major-General C Pollard
Dyer, Mr A E........ By Mr E Dyer
Crombie, Dr A .... By Surg-Genl J M Cunningham, MD
Mitchell, Mr W C ... By Genl the Hon Sir E Johnson, KCB, CIE
Wright, Lieut C...... By Lieut-Colonel F Petterson
Chisholm, Mr A...... By Lieut-Colonel F Petterson
Kinsington, Mr A... By Mr W M Young
Murray, Rev J D M. By Ven'ble Archdeacon Mathew
Bally, Major W ...... By Colonel A H Murray
Anderson, Mr H A.. By Mr W M Young
Ewart, Mr C .... By Surgeon-Major A F Bradshaw.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Private Entrée.

Sayyad Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C S I, the Hon'ble.
Sirdar Deva Sing, President, Council of Regency, Patialla.
Chandhri Charlit Ram, Member, Council of Regency, Patialla.
Namdar Khan, Member, Council of Regency, Patialla.

Public Entrée.

Sirdar Bikarama Sing, Ahluwalia, CSI
Sirdar Attar Sing, CIE
Sirdar Jagat Sing
Bava Sundar Sing
Sodhie Hukm Sing
Sodhie Man Sing
Bhai Gurdit Sing
Diwan Gobin Sahae
Rai Gopal Mohan Sircar Bahadoor
Lala Dena Sing
Lala Bhugwan Das, Kashmir Motamid
Lala Bhugwan Das, Patialla Vakil
Rae Pohlo Mal
Kazee Syud Ahmed
Moulvie Nawab Jan
Lala Nanak Buksh
Pundit Krishen Lall
Mahomed Abdulla Khan
Baboo Kaminee Koomud Mookerjee.

Subedar Nund Sing and Jumadar Jawala Sing, 14th Sikhs, were presented by their Commanding Officer.

The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending the *levée*:—

Bryden, Surgeon-Major J L; Hollen, Mr J H B; Halsey, Mr. W S; Deane, Captain T; Eteson, Lieut-Colonel F; Firebrace, Captain, Royal Engineers; Hanna, Major H B; and Monteath, Mr A M, CSI.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th June 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·696
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point..................	79·0
Relative humidity of Air	·877
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=6.)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·9
General Direction of Wind*........ESE, SE, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	286
Fall of Rain*	2·06
Total fall during month	4·11
Do. do. year	4·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th June...	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

REVIEW.

SOME at least of our readers will know that a cookery book has lately been issued at Madras which good judges have pronounced to be second to none; while the style is so charming that it is a pleasure to read for mere amusement, putting aside all thought of instruction. The author "Wyvern," most delightful of companions and litterateurs, has now served up, under the appellation of Furlough Reminiscences: a Potpourri of Reflections, Observations, and Incidents, compiled from the Diary of a Happy Holiday in England—(Higginbotham and Co., Madras,) a feast of reason and a flow of soul which the Anglo-Indian cannot but appreciate. In thirty sparkling chapters and 268 octavo pages (enclosed in a neat purple cover) he discourses on the voyage Home by Rubattino; House-hunting in London; British tradesmen and servants, on visiting relations, London street life, the Sabbath day at Home, spiritualism, Ascot and Epsom, English dinners, horse dealing, &c., &c. The light of personal experiences play on every thing he touches. His "Peep at his Old School," his drive to the boat race with a Bohemian party; his trip to Malton with an Archæological party, and the three chapters devoted to private theatricals, are each a racy story full of fun and incident. Then there are Notes on Picture Galleries and other things to show the general reader what those who know him need not be told—that "Wyvern" is not a mere elegant trifler. Though his *soufflé* is undeniable, and his omelette a marvel of dexterity, there is a outlet every now and then which will please the most robust appetite. But there is nothing greasy in the Potpourri; its freedom from egotism and flatulence is remarkable; "Wyvern" never bores but always pleases and amuses. It is impossible to cull extracts from a book of this kind in a short notice, but our readers may be sure that if they read they will not be disappointed.

DHOND AND MANMAD RAILWAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Now that all the bridges have been completed, perhaps I may be permitted to make a few conjectures as to the future working of this line of railway. Mr. Hallum, Executive Engineer, Nuggur, is to be the Superintendent of ways and work. Mr. Cantopher is to be the Executive Engineer of the whole line, and Mr. Moore, of Lak, will probably take furlough to Europe next month. The workshop and its subsidiary buildings are progressing fast at Nuggur. Could not this workshop be made a "general depôt" for the State Railway in the Hyderabad Provinces?

The Rev. Mr. Polehampton who has been appointed to the Chaplaincy of Nuggur is expected to take charge next week from Rev. Mr. Lateward, Missionary S. P. G., who is officiating. The expected "opening entertainment" on the occasion of through communication between Dhond and Manmad will not take place. A change of time table is under preparation, and doubtless the 15th instant will be the day of through communication being opened. If so, it will have occupied just 3½ years to complete the "permanent way" of 146 miles. Heavy showers of rain have fallen on this line and at Nuggur. The diversion at Lak in the *Pravra* ved was partially washed away, detaining a train an hour or so.

COTTON EXPORTS IN BERAR.

WE have before us the statistics of "cotton traffic" on the two State Railways in Berar—Amraoti and Khamgaon—for April last, which exhibit a great falling off in "cotton exports." This Captain Engledue, R. E., the Manager, attributes to "there being no demand in Bombay, the market being dull." We have repeatedly stated that this falling off should be looked into by cotton merchants whose pecuniary interests it affects. We attach a comparative statement of "cotton traffic" on both railways:—

	April	Tons	Rs.
Amraoti ...	1879	335,662	6,156
	1880	176,415	3,382
	Decrease	159,247	2,774
Khamgaon	1879	338,555	5,295
	1880	176,934	2,767
	Decrease......	161,619	2,528

In cotton exports there have been a "falling off" of Rs. 5,302 on both railways in one month, which is high.

THE WEATHER.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ratnagiri, says:—On the 4th at 5 p.m. we got the first showers of rain. The monsoon has fairly set in. It was raining all through the night with much thunder and lightning. There is an indication of further heavy fall of rain. The work of cultivation is in right earnest begun. There was no cry for water this year in the town, as it is well supplied with water-works which were opened on the 4th May by Mr. A. T. Crawford, who did much for the material improvement of the town while he was Collector.

AT Aurangabad (Deccan) the S. W. monsoon has set in, but in a rather mild form. On the night of the 5th there were heavy claps of thunder, lightning, wind, and the rain commenced about 6 p.m. Fall of rain 0·38 cents. On the Jalna, Nuggur and Nandgaon roads the fall of rain was heavier. Weather stormy and cloudy.

SIMLA, June 2.—The barometer is falling again in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, also slightly in the Central Provinces; and rising in the Punjab, on the Bombay coast, and in the south. The greatest fall is at Saugor Island. The little cyclone which yesterday's report showed to be forming in the north of the Bay has travelled northwards, and at 10 a.m. the centre was to the south-east or east-south-east of Saugor Island at no great distance. It is, however, small, and evidently of no great strength, as the winds at Chittagong, Akyab, Saugor Island, and False Point are light or moderate, and the rain not excessive. All these stations report an overcast sky and dark gloomy weather. On the west coast, Cochin reports dark gloomy weather and a rough sea, and 1½ inches of rain; Goa, 9-tenths of rain, but moderate west-south-west wind; Bombay, fine weather and west-north-west wind. In Bengal, Assam, and Burma rain is reported from all stations except Purneah, Hazaribagh, Patna, and Rangoon. Akyab has 3 inches; Saugor Island, 2½ inches; Dacca, 2 inches. In the North-Western Provinces are dust-storms and sultry weather; at Lucknow a hot wind. In the Punjab, Peshawar has 3-tenths of rain, and Simla 7-tenths. Bellary reports ½ inch.

A REWARD FROM GOVERNMENT.

WITH reference to the case in which Goverdhun Pitamber and Becher Jetha were tried and convicted at the last Criminal Sessions—presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley—and sentenced to a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment each, for having in their possession a forged document purporting to be a valuable security, to wit a Government promissory note for Rs. 100, knowing the same to be forged:—On the recommendation of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Government have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 300 to be distributed among the informants, and acknowledged the service of Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdul Ali, Mr. Inspector Jones, and Subadar Morar Rao, for having acted with promptitude and judgment in bringing the offenders to justice. We may also mention that the forgers of the note and other notes of Rs. 1,000 each, were convicted at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court of 1877, in which three persons were sentenced to terms of ten, seven, and four years each respectively, and a reward of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned by Government to be distributed amongst Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdul Ali, Subadar Morar Rao, and others, for having caused those offenders to be brought to justice.

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

I.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS of Gold and Silver during the official year 1880-81:—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Net Imports. Rs.
GOLD.			
In the month of April 1880 First months...	29,75,052	7,825	29,67,227
SILVER.			
	82,30,641	12,19,318	70,61,323
TOTAL......	1,12,55,693	12,27,143	1,00,28,550

II.—Silver received and coined in the mints during the official years 1880-81:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE.)

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1880 First months...	3,51,505	39,55,880	43,07,385
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
	Nil.	44,99,280	44,99,280

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY, 1880-81.

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss Compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year	16,900,000	20,31,10,000	1 8	3,41,10,000
In the month of May, 1880	1,167,542	1,40,00,000	1 8·01	23,24,580
To the end of the month of May 1880	2,954,325	3,55,00,000	1 7·97	59,56,750

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Chilperic," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nizam (s), from Shanghai; Geelong (s), Hongkong; Teheran (s), Southampton.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Gods Hill, to Vizagapatam.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW COMPANY.—We have been informed of the arrival of Herr Bittersmann, Musical Director, with a company of seven ladies and six gentlemen instrumentalists, who intends giving a series of grand concerts in Bombay.

ASSAULT.—Pandoo Hasoo was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Tookee, woman.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamships Avoca and Stag entered the Prince's Dock on Sunday last, and the S. S. Clan Lamont left the dock on the same day.

DEATH OF A NATIVE LADY.—We are sorry to hear of the demise, on Sunday last at Girgaum, of Mrs. Tribhovandas Munguldas, daughter-in-law to Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

HAKIM MOHAMAD BAKAR UNANIS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, CHINCHPOOGLY.—The total number of patients treated during the past six months from the beginning of November 1879 to the end of April last was 2,775 and during May last 570.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown, when the following verdict was recorded, "That death of the deceased was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Nowrojee Cursetjee, a carpenter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust in respect of two gold bangles, valued Rs. 300, the property of Dhunbai, woman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ABSCONDED.—Kadur Hoosein, residing on the Jail Road, reported to the police on Sunday last that his servant, named Noor Mahomed, had absconded taking with him currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 370, belonging to complainant. A search is being made for the accused.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Facud Mooteea was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for being found loitering at Shaik Memon Street, between sunset and sunrise, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief.

THEFTS.—Purshotum Hooka was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a *saree*, valued Rs. 9-8, belonging to Sonee, woman, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Lukia Dajee was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate on two separate charges of theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., belonging to two different parties. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of May. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month:—

8 annas.	2 annas.	1½ anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	¼ anna.
000582	008604	002001	100401	087588	008903
002873	011103		127599	072588	035797
			194446	090901	043301
			232601		

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The report of the fund for the year ending 31st March, 1880, read to the meeting held on the 7th instant, showed that there was a surplus of upwards of Rs. 50,000 in the Widows' Pension Branch. That the institution has had an increase of forty-two new members during the year, and that four members have increased the pension for which they subscribed; eight widows were admitted to pensions. The number of widows now on the fund is fifty-eight, and the total amount of pensions payable to them monthly is Rs. 1,531-11. In the Life Assurance Branch two members died, and four were admitted. In the Children's Branch two members have joined.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Mahadoo Hurry, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two separate charges of stealing silver ornaments, by removing them from the persons of two little children, the one belonging to Byroo Wittoo, and the other to Bagoo, woman, the ornaments stolen being valued at Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 respectively. He was sentenced to a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment on both the charges. Abba Yessoo was also convicted by the same magistrate of receiving the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, on the application of Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert on behalf of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, official liquidator of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Mr. Justice Marriott made an order dissolving the company, discharging the official liquidator from his recognisances, and directing that the sum of Rs. 5,000 deposited by him as security be returned to him after the payment of certain costs. Costs of the application to come out of the estate as between attorney and client.

At a later hour, Mr. Starling, instructed by the same solicitors on behalf of Mr. Jackson, who is also official liquidator of the Albert Mills, applied to his Lordship for the withdrawal of the company from liquidation, or rather for an order that all further proceedings in the liquidation be stayed. The learned counsel said his client was neither a creditor nor a contributory.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, on behalf of Dalpatbhoy Bhagoobhoy, the agents, while supporting the application, said a question arose as to whom the liquidator was to make over the assets in his hands.

After some discussion, his Lordship passed the account of the liquidator, no creditor or contributory appearing to object thereto. It was ordered that all proceedings in relation to the winding up of the company be stayed. The liquidator was to pay the sum of Rs. 821 to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company on behalf of the company to be held by the company in trust for the purposes set forth in the petition. The liquidator to pay out of the monies in his hands all taxed costs of and incidental to the liquidation, and the costs of Dalpatbhoy Bhagoobhoy and others appearing on this petition; the balance, if any, to be paid to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents on behalf of the company; and on such payments being made, the liquidator's recognisances to be vacated and his securities returned to him.

A SUIT ON A GUARANTEE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, a suit brought by Purmanundas Jeevundas against Kessowjee Naik on a guarantee executed by the latter was heard before Sir Charles Sargent. The plaintiff, reputed to be a millionaire, sued to recover Rs. 1,00,500 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 11th November, 1878, being money payable by the defendant under a guarantee executed by him on that date. Mr. Gill and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

On the 11th November, 1878, plaintiff lent the amount to Nursey Kessowjee, then secretary, treasurer, and agent of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, upon the terms that it should be repaid in three months with interest at 9 per cent per annum. Before lending the money, however, he insisted that the defendant should guarantee its repayment with interest. On the same day, therefore, defendant did guarantee due repayment of the amount and interest by a Gujeratee writing upon unstamped paper. A stamped writing, showing the terms of the guarantee, was executed on the 23rd of the same month. Nursey Kessowjee at the same time deposited with the plaintiff as security for the loan 335 shares of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, and subsequently deposited 50 more shares as additional security. The shares were now of no value and were unsaleable. At the time the loan was made, Nursey Kessowjee executed on unstamped paper a further document promising in any event to pay interest at 12 per cent. per annum for a period of six months from 11th November, 1878, even although the principal sum should be sooner repaid, and admitting that the period for repayment of the loan should be (for the purpose of calculating interest) six months instead of three. Plaintiff instituted suit No. 258 of 1879 in this court against the defendant for recovery of the sum and interest on the footing of the agreement and without reference to the last mentioned document which the plaintiff considered as not constituting any binding agreement and as being in any event an agreement applying to interest only. Defendant, however, in a supplemental written statement filed in the first suit, relied amongst other things on the subsequent document as showing that the period for repayment of the loan was thereby extended from three to six months, alleging that such enlargement was agreed upon it without his knowledge; and contended that inasmuch as the suit had been instituted before the expiry of the six months, it ought to be dismissed. The suit was in June, 1879, withdrawn by the plaintiff with liberty to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action. Plaintiff now alleged in the present suit that the defendant was fully aware of the arrangement above referred to, was present when it was discussed, and took part in discussing it and assented to it. If that arrangement were held to be binding on him and the defendant, plaintiff submitted that it could not under the circumstances operate to release defendant from his liability under the guarantee. Plaintiff offered to give up to defendant all the shares held by him as security upon the latter satisfying his claim.

The defendant's case was this. After the documents, dated 11th and 23rd November, 1878, were executed, and after defendant had agreed to guarantee the payment of the sum of Rs. 1,00,500, it was agreed between plaintiff and Nursey Kessowjee, for good and valuable consideration, that the time for the repayment of the sum should be six instead of three months, and that the terms upon which the loan was granted should be otherwise altered. This was done without the knowledge or consent of the defendant, who was not aware that any such agreement had been made until after he had filed his written statement in the first suit brought by the plaintiff. The fact of its existence was discovered by defendant's agents during the inspection of plaintiff's books of accounts in the first suit, and was communicated by them to him. The allegation in the plaint was untrue that defendant was fully aware of the arrangement expressed in the subsequent document, or that he was present when the arrangement was discussed and took part in discussing it. Defendant believed that the plaintiff purposely refrained from referring to that document in the first suit in order that he might conceal the existence of it and of the arrangement referred to from the defendant. About the 28th December, 1878, in consideration of Nursey Kessowjee depositing 50 more shares of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, plaintiff agreed that he would not sell the 335 shares, previously deposited, nor demand the balance due from him until the market rate of the shares improved. After the execution of defendant's guarantee, plaintiff caused Nursey Kessowjee to transfer the monies owing on the security of the shares to the debit of the New Fleming Company in the company's books. Such transfer and credit were made without defendant's knowledge or consent, and he submitted that he was released and discharged from all liability to the plaintiff in respect of his guarantee.

Mr. Gill having read the plaint and the written statement, the following among other issues were raised:—Whether the agreement in the plaint mentioned was varied as in the written statement alleged? Whether the defendant had assented to such variation? Whether the plaintiff caused the monies due to him by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to be transferred to the debit of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company? Whether the plaintiff had paid to Nursey Kessowjee and Company the whole of the sum of Rs. 1,00,500?

Mr. Gill stated the plaintiff's case. In November, 1878, when Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and banker of the four mill companies now in liquidation, he found himself in pecuniary difficulty and kept on borrowing monies. The machinery of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company having broken down and the working of the mill being stopped, Nursey Kessowjee opened negotiations, through Mr. J. Gordon, for a loan from the plaintiff, a well-known gentleman of fortune. Plaintiff said he would not give a loan for less than six months. Nursey Kessowjee and his father, the defendant, said they might be able to repay the loan in a fortnight. Eventually on the guarantee of the defendant, and on the deposit of shares as security, plaintiff agreed to give a loan of Rs. 1,00,500 on the understanding that, however soon the money might be repaid, interest was to be charged for six months certain; and that would be shown by the evidence of Mr. Gordon, of Merwanjee, clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, and of Mr. Premchund Roychund. A bill was drawn up for three months, at the end of which period it was to be renewed for another three months. Now, the defence raised was a lawyer's defence, a very dishonest one, to the effect that the form of the original agreement was varied by plaintiff without defendant's knowledge or consent. That defence was first suggested by an entry in the plaintiff's books; and the defendant's counsel might contend that the transfer of the debt to the New Fleming Company was a material variation of agreement. He (Mr. Gill) said it was nothing of the kind. The plaintiff knew from the beginning that the loan was wanted on account of the mill. On the original agreement the rate of interest was mentioned at 9 per cent. The subsequent letter made it 12 per cent. Both documents were executed at Kessowjee Naik's bungalow on the same day. The plaintiff had urged two unalterable conditions for making the loan, interest to be 12 per cent. and to be charged for six months certain. Now, in order to preserve his credit, Nursey Kessowjee had agreed to pay 9 per cent. on account of the mill and 3 per cent. out of his own pocket. The father and son were liable to be asked at the board meeting to produce the agreement, when they knew the directors would object to pay the high rate of 12 per cent. interest for six months while the money was not wanted for such a long period. It would appear that the real terms of the loan were concealed from the knowledge of the directors.

The plaintiff was called and examined by Mr. Jardine, after which the case was adjourned.

COLONEL GORDON'S RESIGNATION.

COLONEL GORDON has resigned his appointment of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. This sudden step will take every one by surprise. The so called explanatory letter, which we publish amongst our telegraphic despatches, and which has been addressed to our Bombay contemporaries, can scarcely be considered to fulfil the object for which it was designed. In fact, it leaves us as much in the dark, as if it had not been written. Colonel Gordon need not have addressed the public, but as he deemed it necessary to do so, it would certainly have been very much better had he been less ambiguous, and informed them plainly why he found himself unable to fulfil the duties he had accepted.—*Englishman.*

THE public are left quite in the dark as to the motive that has induced Colonel Gordon to tender his resignation. It was not at all fair to Lord Ripon that the Colonel should have refrained from mentioning it. For people, under the circumstances, might think that he and Lord Ripon fell out with each other. It was rather childish for Colonel Gordon to have accepted the appointment and accompanied Lord Ripon to Bombay, and on his arrival there to have changed his mind and resigned the office. The Indian public were gratified to hear that Colonel Gordon had been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Ripon; but they are disappointed at the announcement just made, the more so as Colonel Gordon does not specify any intelligible reason for the extraordinary course adopted by him. Such conduct on his part detracts much from his well-known reputation for decision of character.—*Indian Mirror.*

WE have an uncomfortable feeling on perusing the letter. It seems, at first sight, a cruel hoax, for it sets Colonel Gordon before the Indian world as a man who is not far removed from religious mania. But would a Presbyterian, so earnest as Colonel Gordon is known to be, write thus of the appointment of any Romanist to such an office as that of Viceroy of India? The probabilities are that, if Colonel Gordon declined to serve under Lord Ripon, it would be because his religious convictions would not allow him to do so. For there is a very strong difference between serving under a Mahommedan prince, with perfect freedom to advance the cause of humanity, and serving under a leader, whose difference of faith must be a matter of daily observation, and it may be of regret. But, after making all allowances, there is something about the letter which will make men say that, if it be a genuine production then as far as Colonel Gordon is concerned, India has had a great escape. If it be a real letter, then we should say that Colonel Gordon is, it may be, unconsciously, suffering from a breakdown of the nerves; and that he is not in a state of health to take up the duties of Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India.—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL.

EXPLOSION AT MESSRS. MANTON AND CO.'S.—On Wednesday, just before two o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Old Court House Street were startled by hearing a loud explosion, which on enquiry was found to have taken place at the establishment of Messrs. Manton and Co., the gun-smiths. It seems that the place being under repairs, the employés were busily engaged in moving the various things from room to room, and a party was told off to heap up old cartridges. The men were under the superintendence of one of Messrs. Manton and Co.'s most experienced native workmen, a man holding a position of responsibility and trust, and were, as is usual in such work, placing the shot in one box, the wads in another, and the powrder in a third. All at once an explosion took place, and men were seen running in frantic haste out of the back premises. Five men were hurt, and were at once sent off to the hospital.

MADRAS.

BANK OF MADRAS.—At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held on Friday evening, the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. all round.

MADRAS IN JUNE.—A fiercely hot land wind blew in Madras the whole of Friday and rendered existence burdensome, destroyed the appetite for solids, and set up a raving demand for iced liquids. The lightest of clothing, approximating, closely to the fashions of our first parents, seemed too warm.—*Madras Mail.*

COLONEL MACDONALD.—Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction, will resign his appointment on the 12th instant, and it is said that his successor will be Mr. Grigg, of the Board of Revenue, for some time Assistant Commissioner of the Nilgiris. An early *Gazette* will contain the appointment of the new Director. Some of the leading Hindu gentlemen of Madras intend holding a meeting for the purpose of adopting a valedictory address to the retiring Director.

A MAHOMEDAN'S SHRINE AT PERAMBORE.—About the latter end of last year a Mahomedan fakeer died at Perambore, and was buried in the Mahomedan cemetery. The man declared before his death that those devotees who resorted to his grave would have their prayers granted. Since then, every Tuesday and Thursday, hundreds of people, Mahomedans as well as Hindoos, have repaired to the shrine with offerings of sugar, &c., and a quarter anna coin each, the latter being dropped into four chests provided for the purpose. Upwards of Rs. 7,000 have thus been collected, and it is now proposed to erect a mosque on the spot.

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JOURNAL OF THE AFGHAN WAR OF 1842.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THROUGH THE KHYBER PASS TO JELLALABAD.

WHILE we were encamped at Peshawur, our time was mostly taken in buying camels, as we could not hire them to go any farther.

I succeeded, after much trouble, in buying two for 267 rupees; one was, however, a very fine one. The Government were also in the market, buying camels by hundreds every day for public carriage.

On the evening of the 22nd the officers of our brigade all dined with General Avitabile, the Governor of Peshawur. He is an Italian by birth, and he has been in the Sikh service for many years.

Many other Europeans, French, Italians, English, and Eurasians, are employed in the Sikh army, and many of them hold high commands.

General Avitabile lives in a palace within the city walls; it is surrounded by a high wall and well guarded, as this is rather a dangerous command, and the population unruly. He is a very old gentleman, dressed in a blue jacket, richly embroidered with gold lace, loose red trowsers, and red morocco leather boots. He wore his cap at dinner, as the Sikhs, like all Asiatics, consider it disrespectful to take off the turban. He kept us waiting about two hours for dinner; so long that many officers went home again and would not wait any longer. The dinner was served in a long narrow room gaudily ornamented with paint and gilding. The food was good, mutton and fowls cooked in a variety of ways, lambs roasted whole and filled with spices, and numerous native dishes, which were mostly quite new to us. What we enjoyed most was the beer and wine, as many of us had not tasted beer since we left Kurnaul.

After dinner there was a grand nautch. A good many dancing girls were paraded and danced in sets in turn; but none had any great pretensions to beauty.

In our passage through the Punjaub we were, upon the whole, disappointed with the part of the country that we saw; generally it was but poorly cultivated, flat and uninteresting.

The inhabitants are Sikhs, Singhs, Jauts, Rajpoots, and Mahomedans. The Sikhs are a fine, manly robust race of men, wearing their moustaches and beards as long as possible. They appeared inquisitive, proud, and much given to boasting. The language spoken is the Punjaubee, a mixture of Hindoostanee and Persian.

The women are much inferior in appearance to the men; they wear very loose pijammahs or trowsers, tight at the ankle, instead of a petticoat.

Peshawur is to all appearance ruled with a rod of iron. Triangular gibbets were erected round the city, on which the culprits were strung up in dozens, their bodies hanging in every stage of decomposition. A shocking sight, as it was evident that they were hung at different times, and that a fresh convict was strung up amongst the decomposed bodies of those who had preceded him at various times.

On the north side of the city is a large mud fort surrounded by a deep ditch.

At this season the only fruit procurable were raisins and a bad description of mulberry.

On the 25th we marched to Jumrood, a Sikh fort, three miles from the mouth of the Khyber. We passed several Sikh encampments this morning, and one very large one near Jumrood. A large body of Sikhs is assembled here to watch the course of events. The Sikhs detest the Afghans, and the dislike is returned with interest.

We occupied ourselves during the day in laying in supplies of grass and forage, as none is to be had in the Khyber pass, and even here it is very scarce and dear.

Many an anxious gaze was turned to the famous Khyber to-day, and we hear that there is every likelihood of our passage to-morrow being disputed.

There is much cleaning of pistols, adjusting of flints, and sharpening of swords and bayonets in consequence. Fifty rounds of pistol ball cartridge is scarcely considered enough for to-morrow's work by the griffs.

We had the first battle parade this evening, to see that the men had their flints properly adjusted, and their pouches filled with sixty rounds per man.

The officers paraded in their red shell jackets in fighting trim, with pistols attached to their sword belts. We are all in high health and spirits, and expect to do good business to-morrow if we do meet the enemy.

26th March.—We marched this morning with a beautiful moon at 2 a. m., and on our arrival at the mouth of the Pass, skirmishing parties of the 31st Regiment and 6th Native Infantry scaled the heights on both sides, and prepared to drive the enemy off the hills; Major Urmston, 31st, commanding the left flanking parties, Captain Willes, 31st, the right, and Captain Young, 31st, led the advance with the Grenadier company of the 31st, supported by Native Infantry and four guns Horse Artillery. Major Skinner, 31st, commanded the advance guard.

The hills on both sides of the gorge are high and steep, and if properly defended would be most difficult to force.

A couple of thousand good soldiers, with a few guns, ought to have kept us out altogether.

However, as it turned out, all our military ardour was of no avail, as no enemy disputed our passage, and we were allowed to march through, guns, baggage, treasure and all, without firing a shot!

This result was partly brought about by the success of General Pollock's operations a short time before, and by the support of a body of Sikh troops, which had been left in garrison at Alli Musjid to support and cover our advance.

These troops crowned the heights along part of the road to cover our advance, and consequently the passage through the far-famed Khyber was skilfully effected. An enterprising enemy ought not to have allowed us to get through so easily, as our line of march was about six miles long, and open to attack. The road was good, being over the dry sandy bed of a river.

About two miles from Alli Musjid we found the Sikh camp pitched. The fort commands the Pass certainly, but it is itself commanded from a neighbouring hill.

We found it much cooler in the Pass than at Jumrood, as in our camp there one day the thermometer had risen to 102°. On the 27th we halted to rest the cattle, as the camels had been laden for from twelve to sixteen hours yesterday. The next morning we marched to Lundee Khanah.

For some distance from Alli Musjid, the hills on both sides were high, steep, and very difficult to ascend, and the road at times narrow.

The Pass is very defensible, but the Affghans did not show or attempt to dispute our passage. Our advance was covered by Brigadier Monteath, who had been sent out from Jellalabad with two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and two regiments of Native Infantry with guns, and was encamped near Lundee Khanah with his troops.

Towards the end of our march we passed through a fertile valley near Lall Bag Ghurrie, where green forage was abundant, and our cattle were turned into the green crops. There was a great scarcity of water in and near our camp.

Brigadier Monteath, C.B., assumed command of his brigade, numbered the 4th to-day, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Lugard, of the 31st Foot, was appointed Brigade Major.

The brigade consisted of the 31st Foot, 6th and 33rd Regiments Native Infantry, Tait's Irregular Horse, and Major De La Fosse's troop Horse Artillery.

On the 29th and 30th, we passed through the Lundee Khannah Tungee or Pass, the road over which was narrow, steep, and most difficult.

Since joining our brigade, Colonel Bolton has resumed command of the regiment, and Lieutenant Robert Eagar has been appointed Adjutant, *vice* Lugard.

Our Brigadier is a very gentlemanly, good looking man, and we hear that he is a smart and excellent soldier. We are fortunate in having him to command us. He is a Native Infantry officer, but looks as if he had been in the Royal Army all his life.

The officers of the 13th Light Infantry and the Brigade staff dined with us at Lundee.

They tell us that Jellalabad is a vile hole, but that Cabul is a first-rate place, and that we are sure to like it very much, as it has all the advantages of a splendid climate in an eastern country, with lots of shooting, &c., and Indian pay to enjoy it with. The 13th officers enjoyed their wine immensely, as they have had very little of it for many a long day—not for months.

There is a report in camp that Akbar Khan is willing to give up all the Cabul prisoners in exchange for his father, the Ex-King, Dost Mahommed, who is a prisoner in India.

General Elphinstone, who commanded the Cabul division, which was destroyed in the retreat, has just died in the enemy's camp. Perhaps it is the best thing that could have happened him, as, had he survived, it is said that he would have been tried. He was an old gouty man, and by all accounts quite unfit, from infirmity to command an army in the field. He should never have been sent to an advanced post like Cabul, where a complication might arise at any moment, and in fact no one can understand how he came to be sent to so important and difficult a command at all.

On the 1st May, we encamped at Dhaka, on the banks of the Cabul river—a rapid stream, and opposite Lall-poora. To-day a body of Khyberries attacked our camel guards, and carried off some of the camels into the hills; they were pursued by a party of the 6th Native Infantry, who came up with them, and after a short fight, they killed five Khyberries, and returned to camp in triumph with the lost camels and the heads of the men they had slain. This is the first skirmish we have had.

A wing of the 64th Native Infantry, the 6th Native Infantry, the Mountain Train, and some Irregular Horse were left at Dhaka in a standing camp to keep open our communications with Peshawur.

5th May.—We marched into Jellalabad, and took up our position in the immense camp of General Pollock, which was pitched on the north side of the fort fronting the river.

The 1st or Sale's brigade are in the fort, which is a larger place than I expected to find it.

On our arrival we breakfasted at the 13th mess in the fort; they gave us the best breakfast we had had for a long time. We soon became friends, and mixed readily with each other, as all Queen's regiments do in India; there seems a freemasonry amongst them out here, and they pull well together. The 13th showed us a standard taken from Akbar Khan on the 7th, and two flags taken at Ghazni.

Amongst the officers of the 13th, I met Captain Havelock,* whom I had known as a boy when he was adjutant to my father. He was very civil; he is now on the staff as D. A. A. General. General Sir Robert Sale was also at breakfast, and looking remarkably well. Lady Sale is still at Lughman with the other prisoners in the hands of the Afghans, but we hear that they are all likely soon to be recovered by negotiation. Captain MacKenzie, one of them, was in camp a few days ago, trying to arrange matters.

We have now a fine army assembled at Jellalabad. It consists of one cavalry brigade, four infantry brigades, horse and foot artillery, and irregular cavalry and infantry—in all about 15,000 fighting men. The camp followers number about 36,000!

The army is brigaded as follows:—

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H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons.
1st Bengal Light Cavalry.
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3rd Irregular Horse.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Brevet-Major Delafosse Commanding.
3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery.
Alexander's Troop Horse Artillery.
Abbott's Field Battery.
Backhouse's Mountain Train, Foot Artillery.

INFANTRY DIVISION.
Major-General McCaskill, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, Commanding.

1st BRIGADE.
Sir Robert Sale, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Commanding.
Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.
35th Native Light Infantry.
Ferris's Jizzailchee Regiment.

2ND BRIGADE.
Brigadier Wild, Native Infantry, Commanding.
Her Majesty's 9th Foot.
26th Regiment Native Infantry.
60th Regiment Native Infantry.

3RD BRIGADE.
Brigadier Tulloch, 60th Native Infantry, Commanding.
30th Regiment Native Infantry.
53rd Regiment Native Infantry.
64th Regiment Native Infantry.

4TH BRIGADE.
Brigadier Monteath, C. B., Commanding.
Her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot.
6th Regiment of Native Infantry.
33rd Regiment Native Infantry.

(*To be continued.*)

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* Afterwards the celebrated Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, of Cawnpore and Lucknow.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

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Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Roger & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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